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Mexico Signs Lend-Lease; Turks Lean Toward Allies; Kerosene Prices Increase

The World's Day—March 18, 1943

Washington: Mexico Signs New Lend-Lease Pact

Mexican Ambassador Francisco Castillo Najera and Secretary of State Hull signed a new Lend-Lease agreement. The new treaty, terms of which are confidential, supersedes the agreement between Mexico and the United States signed March 27, 1942.

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, urging adoption of a civilian draft law, told the Senate Military Committee that despite the need for workers in war industries, thousands still are busy turning out such things as artificial flowers, jewelry, toys and cosmetics.

"A" gasoline coupons in the East have been stretched to cover twice as much time, and so their effective value is cut to 1½ gallons a week. The Office of Price Administration at the same time is lifting its ban on pleasure driving.

Labor's demand for scrapping of the "Little Steel" wage formula and other attacks against War Labor Board policies are foreseen as the Victory Committee, composed of delegates from the A. F. of L., the C. I. O., and the Railway Brotherhoods, prepares to see President Roosevelt Saturday.

Women physicians and surgeons would be permitted to serve with the armed forces in wartime on the same basis as male doctors under a measure approved by a House military subcommittee.

The House Rules Committee approved legislation for an investigation of any Government plans to curtail production of newsprint.

In Europe: Turks Lean Sharply Toward Allies

Premier Saracoglu leaned sharply toward United Nations in a speech to the newly-elected Turkish National Assembly in Ankara. [Page 8.]

The food crisis in Bulgaria was evident in a Berlin Radio report stating that the Bulgarian Ministry of Agriculture has ordered all vineyard growers to plant vegetables between the vines.

Postal package service between Switzerland and Northern Italy, Albania and Vatican City, suspended in December, has been resumed, according to a Bern radiocast, recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, in a St. Patrick's Day address, said that despite the threat of war "restoration of the unity of national territory and of a national language are the greatest of our uncompleted national tasks."

New England: OPA O. K.'s Kerosene Price Rise

A general increase of 3/10ths of a cent per gallon for kerosene was authorized by the Office of Price Administration today, bringing prices from peddlers to Boston consumers to 12.3 cents a gallon, and price at retail stores and garages to 12.6 cents a gallon.

Nonessential railroad travel to visit friends or to go home for the week end must stop, Henry F. McCarthy, Director of the Division of Traffic Movement, Office of Defense Transportation, stated at a New England Shippers Advisory Board meeting here today. [Page 5.]

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Rules for the second time votes not to require J. W. Farley, Bay State Civilian Defense Chief, to give his specific reasons for ousting Miss Natalie Hays Hammond as Commandant of the Women's Defense Corps. [Page 2.]

Meat rationing, in order to work, should include only the usual desirable cuts of beef, pork, veal, and lamb, and not "variety" meats and canned meats and fish, said Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers & Provision Dealers Association, today. [Page 2.]

National: Fritz Kuhn Loses U. S. Citizenship

Federal Judge John Bright canceled the citizenship of Fritz Kuhn, former national leader of the German-American Bund, and 10 other former members. Nine other former Bundists, of 20 recently tried in denaturalization proceedings, were permitted to retain their American citizenship under Judge Bright's decision, in which he denounced the German-American Bund as an un-American organization.

The Kansas State Senate has completed legislative action on the State's newest social experiment—state control of labor unions—and the measure requires only Gov. Andrew Schoeppel's signature to become law. The bill would prohibit sit-down strikes and jurisdictional union disputes, and would require licensing of agents and financial reports of union transactions and officials' salaries.

Voluntary rationing of potatoes began in many New York stores, with a limit of five pounds to a customer.

Americas: Wallace to Fly North to Costa Rica

In the Canal Zone en route to South America, Vice-President Wallace prepared to start his official visit by flying a short distance north to Costa Rica.

Bolivian labor studies have been brought back to the United States by a three-man commission after several weeks in tin-mining and other areas recently disturbed by strikes.

Japan: Tojo Warns War Situation Is Serious

The Japanese Cabinet will be aided by a Board of Advisers, about to be formed in order to stimulate "an increase of fighting strength," according to a Tokyo broadcast, which quotes Premier Tojo as warning that "the war situation is becoming more serious." [Page 9.]

Premier Tojo receives new wartime administrative powers giving him undisputed authority to issue orders "in the event of special necessity arising in connection with the expansion of key war materials."

France: General Giraud May Annul All Vichy Laws

Gen. Henri Giraud, it is understood, will annul all Vichy laws in force in North Africa except those involving economic complexities. [First Page, Second Section.]

Axis authorities are arresting French villagers who have been supplying food to Frenchmen holding out in the French Alps against a German labor draft. [First Page, Second Section.]

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Much Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 7:23 p. m.; ends Friday at 6:22 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 7:24 p. m.; ends Saturday at 6:20 a. m.

Georgian Three R's Turn to Rationing

ATLANTA, Ga., March 18 (AP)—Children in the arithmetic class of "high four" at the Nathan B. Forrest Grammar School here are learning their sums by substituting the apple and orange problems of their text with the real life problems of shopping in a "grocery store" under point rationing.

The children's own idea, a classroom store set up on three tables and stocked with empty cans and paper vegetables has been set up. Teacher Eloise Hogan daily provides two pairs of high-heeled shoes for the girl shoppers, while the boys like to "keep store."

With their "ration books," duplicates of the real thing, the shoppers make their purchases, then comes the computation of how much to charge and whether the store-keeper is correct.

"It really is a big help to parents, as well as a way of making arithmetic interesting," Miss Hogan explained.

Dr. Sagansky Pleads Guilty; Goes to Prison

Gets two and one-half to three years on lottery charge; eight other defendants sentenced.

Dr. Harry Sagansky, who is serving a term of two years in Cambridge House of Correction, on conspiracy to bribe an official in Malden, today pleaded guilty in Suffolk Superior Court to two indictments charging conspiracy with ten other defendants to promote a fictitious lottery.

Upon recommendation of Assistant District Attorney Frank Volpe he was sentenced to two and one-half to three years in State Prison for conducting a fictitious lottery. He was fined $5,000 upon the two conspiracy indictments.

The State Prison sentence runs concurrently with his House of Correction term. The court ordered this sentence to take effect forthwith.

Others Sentenced

Other defendants who pleaded guilty to one of the two conspiracy indictments in which Sagansky and 10 others were named and the disposition of their cases were as follows:

Harry Goodsnyder, one year in House of Correction and a fine of $1,000. Brother-in-law of Sagansky.

Nathan Goodsnyder, two years in House of Correction, suspended sentence and a $1,500 fine.

Joseph A. Cohen, referred to by Assistant Attorney General as the "front" man for Sagansky, $1,500 fine.

Catherine Kremins, $500 fine.

Lee or Lena Goldblatt, $500 fine.

Louis Popkin, $1,000 fine.

Bernard Rabinovitch, referred to by the prosecutor as Sagansky's No. 2 man, one year in the House of Correction and a $2,000 fine.

Sally Goodsnyder, $2,000 fine.

Continued for Trial

Two other defendants who were to have gone to trial with these defendants today, Walter Slade and Peter Kelly, did not change their pleas and their cases were continued for trial. In view of the pleas by the defendants to a single charge of conspiracy and, in Sagansky's case an additional charge of conspiracy and one of conducting a fictitious lottery, the Attorney General asked that other indictments against them be placed on file.

There were six sets of indictments in the case of Rabinovitch and seven indictments were filed in the case of Sally Goodsnyder, six in the case of Sagansky, seven for Harry Goodsnyder, five for Nathan Goodsnyder, four for Joseph A. Cohen, four for Miss Kremins, four for Miss Goldblatt, and three for Popkin.

In his remarks to the court before sentence Mr. Volpe said that it has been the custom of the Attorney General's office to refer complaints to the heads of departments. Complaints had been received about Sagansky in 1941 and they had been referred to the heads of departments who thanked the Attorney General. But nothing was done in the course of the year, he added.

Mr. Sagansky, he said, was one of the largest pool operators in this part of the country and had maintained headquarters at 16 City Square, Charlestown, opposite a

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Americans Take Gafsa in African Push; Mareth Line Attack Crucial Allied Move; Congress Weighs Postwar Unity Plans

All phases explored by combined committees in executive session with high Britons.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—Congress today became a direct participant in the United Nations political discussions now in progress in the Capital.

The combined Senate and House Foreign Relations Committees, after entertaining Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, and Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, at luncheon this noon, went into a long executive session with the top British and American diplomats to explore both immediate and postwar problems.

The range of the conference was known to be virtually unlimited and there is no doubt that it brought sharply into focus the needs as well as the difficulties of reaching an early agreement between the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union on how the peace is going to be made and kept in the future.

Today's meeting was significant because it gave the Congressional formulators of foreign policy full access to the information and views which Mr. Eden brought to Washington, and because it forged another link in the chain of cooperation between Congress and the Administration essential to development of America's part in the peace negotiations.

Closer to Problems

The exchange between Mr. Eden and the Senate and House Committees was necessarily exploratory. It was naturally not his role to advise the Congressional leaders what United States policy should be, but the conference brought the American legislators much closer to the problems which it will later be their duty to pass upon.

The meeting was held at the initiative of Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. Eden and Lord Halifax were accompanied by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, and the principal Republican and Democratic leaders of Congress—not members of the Committees—were also invited to be present. These included Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader; Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, Minority Leader; Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, Speaker of the House, Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, House Majority Leader; and Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader.

Positive Role

No comparable legislative-foreign diplomatic conference has ever been held on Capitol Hill and

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Associated Press; By a Staff Artist

Allied Tide Rises in Tunisia

Upper: During a successful American counterattack in the Kasserine Pass, these two soldiers turn a captured Italian anti-aircraft gun against the Axis. Sergeant Willard C. Cox (left) of Detroit hands a clip of 20mm high-explosive shells to Technical Sergeant Neville Mahoney of Louisville, Ky. Lower: White arrows indicate points where Allied forces were reported to be advancing in Tunisia. Lower arrow represents the British Eighth Army under General Montgomery. Black line shows approximate battlefront at present.

Rommel's armies last Nazi outer defense against move across Mediterranean.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Five long weary months, of political and military preparation for the decisive Battle of Africa reached their fruition with the opening of the Allied assault on the Mareth Line in Southern Tunisia.

As many men and as many weapons as could be brought to the three-sided front are there. As much political unrest and dissension behind the front as could be resolved by the men responsible has been resolved. From now to the moment the battle is decided by the fortunes of war the shape of things to come lies in the hands of the men on the battle line.

It may develop slowly or rapidly. Much depends on the outcome of the first move in the south against the Mareth Line. General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel is still the "old fox of the desert" and he may conceivably be able to stop Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's first push so quickly that the other two sides of the front will not be opened until a later date.

But it is clear that the intent and the desire of the Allied Command is to develop yesterday's opening barrage against Marshal Rommel's southern flank into a general assault on his rectangular bastion of Tunisia which will drive him back against the Mediterranean Sea and end once and for all Hitler's bridgehead of Africa.

1943 Outlook

If the opening move starts off favorably the American and French troops in the central sector and the British First Army in the north are certain to come in at the appropriate moments. And if the result is swift and decisive in Tunisia, then the future for United Nations arms on the European Front will begin to fill in with bright opportunities for the coming months of summer and fall of 1943.

The answer to the question of how long the war against Germany will last will be to some extent determined in the next few days. What is happening in Africa is like the final assault on the outer works of a fort in older warfare. Until all the outer works are reduced and the siege ring drawn tight it is unwise to open the final assault on the main stronghold itself.

If this outer work of Tunisia goes down swiftly now it will be possible to begin the investment of the continent of Europe this summer. If it holds for another two or three months the real attack on the continent can be delayed until 1944.

Allied Armies Jolted

As the Battle of Tunisia opens our position is not perfect. All three of the assaulting armies have been jolted, some more and some less, in preliminary skirmishes. General Montgomery in the south held his front the best against Marshal Rommel's jab to throw him off balance and delay what is now happening. Gen. Sir Harold Alexander in the north was set back slightly, but not seriously hurt. The worst setback came to the green American troops on the Central Front—how badly was frankly told in the extraordinary résumés of the actions of late February which came from Algiers March 16.

Those jabs of Marshal Rommel's were all time-gaining moves. They dislocated the Allied dispositions, and consumed some of the Allied materials of war. But they also gave United States troops the same kind of a reason to "even the score" which the Japanese assault on Pearl Harbor gave the United

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Rommel appears caught in two-pronged drive —Planes and tanks battle in Russia.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Definite signs of a two-pronged Allied advance against Marshal Rommel in South Tunisia came with news that United States troops, supported by mobile French detachments, had occupied the important communications center of Gafsa. This southward move appeared to be co-ordinated with a northward advance announced by Berlin to have been opened by General Montgomery.

Gafsa seems to have been occupied without opposition, after a 30-mile advance, Marshal Rommel having withdrawn his forces, probably southeastward. It is 80 miles from Gabès, Marshal Rommel's main supply port. The British Eighth Army at the Mareth Line is barely 20 miles from Gafsa. The purpose of the American advance, therefore—which is now commanded by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, in place of Maj. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall—is presumably to threaten Marshal Rommel's rear.

General Patton already has advanced 12 miles beyond Gafsa, and if he continues much farther along the road he may be able to thrust in between Marshal Rommel and his communications with General von Arnim in the north and imperil his main base in the bargain.

The Eighth Army has not definitely stated that it is advancing, but it gives support to the Berlin announcement by announcing that its position at the Mareth Line has been improved.

The situation in Russia appears to have reached a grim stage in which the Germans, with large numbers of tanks, are trying to force the passage of the Donets south of Kharkov. The Russians stubbornly are holding their ground with the aid of air attacks by Stormoviks and batteries of anti-tank guns. The battle is being fought at terrible cost to both sides.

At the moment spring thaws at many parts of the line are making fighting difficult, although at the Donets the snow appears to be still packed down hard. Farther north, the Russians are keeping up their pressure toward Smolensk. They report gains of 32 villages, probably on the 100-mile railroad from Vyazma to Smolensk in the direction of Durovo.

Further details from Burma support Wednesday's news that something like a serious reverse has befallen Marshal Wavell's men, who had been moving southward toward the Japanese coastal base of Akyab. An attack over the mountains to the east of the Allied position has driven the British toward the sea, leaving some of Wavell's troops on the Mayu Peninsula close to Akyab in an extremely critical and isolated situation. Fortunately the Allies have good air help in the vicinity, which already has enabled some detachments to escape from entrapment.

An interesting sequel to the recent convoy battle in the Bismarck Sea comes in the discovery by General MacArthur's troops of strong Japanese positions at a point 50 miles above Buna on New Guinea. These positions, which had been evacuated, were intended clearly for the reception of the 15,000 troops being brought by the convoy, practically all of whom were liquidated by Allied airmen.

'A' Motorists Cut March 22 To Half of Present Ration

Beginning on March 22, motorists on the Atlantic seaboard can drive when and where they please with the gasoline they have, but those who cannot prove their eligibility to gasoline usage for occupational purposes will get only one and one-half gallons a week on their "A" cards instead of three gallons.

Motorists who have claims to gasoline on grounds of occupational needs will find that their situation will be little changed, local rationing heads declared unofficially today. In other words, supplemental allotments will be granted on the basis of legitimate needs. This means that the average driver who covers 150 miles a week, for instance, still will be able to cover that ground.

William A. Thibodeau, general manager of the Automobile Legal Association, telegraphed the Petroleum Administrator in Washington today demanding an explanation for the drop in the value of "A" coupons.

"Your drastic reduction in the amount of gasoline to be shipped to the Eastern Seaboard states, thus compelling the Office of Price Administration to reduce the 'A' coupon to 1½ gallons while the rest of the country is allowed four gallons, is incomprehensible," Mr. Thibodeau said.

"A Serious Blow"

"This reduction is a serious blow to the economic interests of the Eastern Seaboard states and makes it practically impossible to use one's automobile for absolutely essential nonoccupational driving.

"During the winter months when the demand for heating oil was great and transportation was difficult, enough gasoline was shipped to the Eastern Seaboard states to allow the use of three gallons per coupon. Now that the transportation problem is less critical and large quantities of gasoline are available for other sections of the country, how can you justify reducing the gasoline ration in the Eastern Seaboard states to absurdity?" he asked.

Announcement of the cut in "A" card units from Washington brought unofficial statements from local rationing heads this morning to the effect that there is no intention of penalizing the motorist with legitimate claims to gasoline in getting to his office or using his car in his work. Supplemental gasoline will be awarded to these drivers, bringing their allotments up to the required mileage levels.

Liberality Uncertain

Just how liberal the local boards will be in keeping legitimate drivers on the road will not be known until official administrative orders come through from Washington. But pending their arrival, rationing chiefs were sure that no hardships would be done.

Savings will be made among the vast bulk of motorists who hold "A" cards and can get along with less gasoline. There are 1,650,000 "A" card holders registered in the New England district, of which

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Australia 'Forlorn Hope' When MacArthur Arrived

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, March 18—Disclosure that Australia was so defenseless a year ago that its plans were laid for a defense line as far south as Brisbane was made today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The General met the correspondents accredited to his Headquarters in a conference marking the first anniversary of his arrival in Australia. Complimenting the press men on the way they had handled the news, he disclosed that Australia's plans at the time of his taking over the command envisaged Northern Queensland, Darwin, and Northern Territory in Japanese hands.

In no particular was Australia equipped to meet this threat. Its best troops were still on their way back from the Middle East, its air strength was composed chiefly of an assortment of planes which were on their way from the United States to the Netherlands East Indies, but which never got farther than Australia before Java fell. Airfields in this vast country were few and far between, while in threatened parts of the country strategic roads and railways did not exist.

Gloomy Picture

The picture that faced General MacArthur was indeed a gloomy one. Once again he was in charge of forces which were unprepared for an expected assault and he was in for what looked for all the world like another forlorn hope.

From that day to this, there has been a remarkable metamorphosis. The Brisbane defense line has been pushed forward over the northern slopes of the Owen Stanley Mountains, a distance as far as from St. Louis to New York. From Darwin to the east coast of Queensland, Northern Australia is girt with a string of interlocking strategic airfields and covered by a network of roads which have been hacked out from the wilderness.

Harbor facilities have been expanded to bear the terrific burden of wartime traffic. Port Moresby, which could then handle only a few hundred tons a day, now can provide docking facilities for over 100 times that volume. One airfield at Port Moresby capable of taking a few small transport planes has been developed and supplemented

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Back-to-Farm Move Seen As Result of Deferment Bill

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—A "back-to-the-farm" movement to avoid military service may be one consequence of the two-to-one Senate vote yesterday for the Bankhead-Johnson bill.

Ignoring protests of the President and United States military leaders, the Senate, 50 to 24, sent to the House a measure giving class draft deferment to farmers or anybody who has or can get "substantially full-time" jobs on a "farm."

Although the measure applies only to workers producing or harvesting crops deemed essential to the war effort, the criterion of what is essential is very loose.

Thus, a physically fit young man of 18, engaged full time in growing and harvesting raspberries, strawberries, youngberries, or dewberries would under the bill have grounds for exemption from military service, while his older brother in the city, even though married, and possibly even the father of children, might be drafted.

The list of farm products included among those taken by the Bankhead-Johnson bill as essential, and hence giving grounds for draft deferment, include grapes, tame blueberries, boysenberries, cranberries, currants, wild or native hay, plants and trees for camouflage, firewood, pulpwood, honey, pecans, filberts, almonds,

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North Africa:

American Forces Recapture Gafsa

United States troops led by Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton, newly-named commander of Amer-

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Early Buyers to Benefit By Meat Ration Program

Under the meat rationing program, which will begin on March 29, those who do their point shopping early will get the choicer cuts. Those who come late will be forced, if they are to avail themselves of any meat at all, to take the less desirable cuts—the so-called "variety meats."

"This is because meat is not bought under present wartime conditions, either by wholesalers, retailers, or consumers. It is being alloted," said Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers & Provision Dealers Association, today, "and rationing is not going to change that picture, because the red meats and pork will still be scarce."

Mr. McCabe added that local retailers are deeply concerned about the way in which the meat ration program is shaping up. "The retailer today is alloted a certain amount of meat cuts—not the cuts he wants, or his customer wants, but just what the packer is able to give him.

"As a condition of taking the particularly desirable cuts, the retailer is also required to take a portion of variety meats—hearts, livers, kidneys, brains, tripe, etc.

"Under the present rationing program, a retailer's sales will be on this allotment basis, with certain of his early customers being able to use their points for the choicer cuts. Those who may come late, because of having to work late hours, will be forced, if they are to avail themselves of any meat at all, to take the less desirable cuts—the variety meats.

"This will greatly penalize the shopper who works during the day and gets home late. It also will be especially hard on war workers who don't have an opportunity to do their shopping until late on Saturday night.

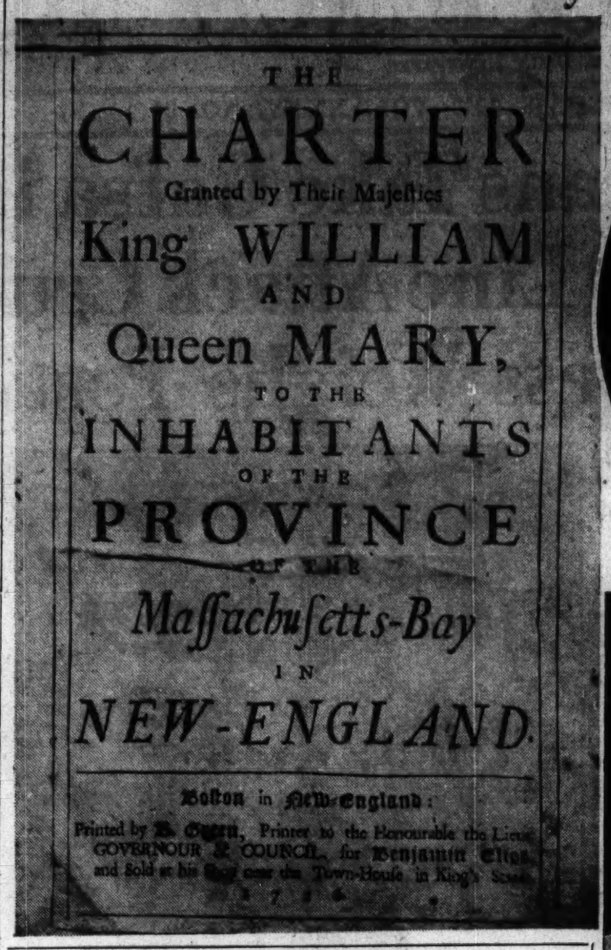
"The basic question comes to this," Mr. McCabe added. "Are we going to divide the more desirable cuts evenly and equitably among the consumers, or are we going to divide a wide variety of products, with various fortunate ones getting the desirable cuts, and the less fortunate ones getting the undesirable cuts which remain?

"Of course, certain cuts will have higher point values than others. But there still will not be enough of the better cuts to go around. It is different with sugar, which is a standard commodity, customers coming late getting just exactly the same quality as those who purchased it early. The customer who gets the last pound is just as favored as the person who got the first pound.

"In meats, we have a highly perishable commodity, divided into from 50 to 100 varieties. And rationing includes the poorer varieties along with the more desirable."

In order to have the meat rationing program work out on an equitable basis for all, Mr. McCabe said he would advocate putting canned meats and fish on the same basis as other canned goods, and using the blue stamps for their purchase. The usual cuts of beef, lamb, pork, and veal, he said, could be handled under the rationing program, with the possibility of providing an equitable share for all—but not if the less desirable "variety cuts" were included.

Massachusetts Library Holds Unique Position



By a Staff Photographer

State Rich in Historical Documents

Upper left: One of the library's historic manuscripts; Upper right: Dennis Dooley, State Librarian; Lower right: Legislative reference room, used extensively by members of the General Court. Left to right: Senator Newland H. Holmes (R) of Weymouth; Representative John Henry Carroll (D) of Boston; and Representative Frederick B. Willis of Saugus, Majority Floor Leader. In the background is Miss Ethel M. Turner, in charge of the Legislative reference room.

Boston Gets Car of Spinach As Only Vegetable Arrival

A single carload of fresh spinach—the only one to arrive at the Boston Market Terminal this morning—brought a hasty scrambling among hundreds of dealers as they bargained for at least a part of the shipment.

This marked the second successive day on which no peas or beans arrived at the Terminal, through which flows about 95 per cent of New England's fresh vegetable supply. Only a small supply of new cabbage was available.

Meantime, regional officials of the Office of Price Administration were hard at work on study of New York price ceilings, which had been changed somewhat, while awaiting word from Washington authorities which would stop "uncontrolled prices at the shipping end."

Difference in Spinach Prices

Marketmen pointed out that the current ceiling price for spinach in Boston is $1.92, whereas only a few miles away, in Providence, the OPA had set a ceiling price of $2.25. In New York, it is even higher, it was stated.

Boston housewives, who do their shopping for the week end on Thursday or Friday, were faced today with a critical shortage of fresh vegetables and fruit, with distributors of the produce contending that they cannot continue to operate at the present ceiling prices instituted by the OPA.

George Alpert, Counsel for the Terminal, left for Washington last night in an effort to iron out the situation, and Percy S. Cooke, spokesman for the distributors, said that State OPA officials had taken the necessary steps to make Boston ceiling prices of controlled vegetables equitable with other Eastern markets, but that the shippers must be brought into line with this price control program.

Statement of Situation

State OPA Director Lawrence Bresnahan called a conference late yesterday, with a view to ending the present confusion existing among distributors, the OPA, and the consumers, and he issued the following statement, which distributors agreed presented a correct picture of the situation.

"Recent orders on fresh vegetables," the statement said, "were issued to secure a fair distribution of produce in New England. Selling prices under the temporary price regulations varied between Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other principal market areas. Prices of individual sellers also were different.

"It was decided the best method of procuring adequate supply and fair treatment was to establish uniform prices at the terminal—the same as the prices in New York, Philadelphia and other markets. The orders, as issued here and in New York, establish uniform ceiling prices at the terminal level, permitting the Boston receiver to add the actual freight differentials between New England and the other market areas."

At noon today, no further word had come from Washington.

Cocoanut Grove Ownership Up as Case Is Resumed

Documents on the change of ownership and management of the Cocoanut Grove and State Police photographs of the premises after the Nov. 28 fire were admitted today by Judge Joseph L. Hurley as the State began submitting evidence in Superior Court in an effort to show that Barnett Welansky, James Welansky, and Jacob Goldfine, as executives of the night club, were guilty of manslaughter for failure to safeguard the premises and their patrons.

Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle, who assisted Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell during the Grand Jury investigation that led to the indictment of 10 persons, took over this morning where Mr. Bushnell left off when the Court recessed Tuesday.

Judge Hurley admitted certified copies of State records, naming officials and directors, as against Barnett Welansky, owner. He ordered a morning recess before ruling on acceptance of the folio of about 100 photographs by State Police Officer William A. Radigan, who as the State's first witness testified that he had taken and developed the photographs in December and January.

Herbert T. Callahan, counsel for Barnett Welansky, objected to the admittance of all records and took exception in each case when overruled. In regard to the photographs, he claimed they did not present a fair view of the managements' methods in conducting the club.

Mr. Doyle began with State records to show that the "Cocoanut Grove, Inc.," was formed in 1931 with Barnett Welansky as President and Treasurer; Catherine F. Welsh, as Clerk, and Benjamin Stein as a Director along with the other two. Of 100 shares of no-par stock listed, three shares were shown as belonging to Mr. Welansky and one each to the other two, with the rest of the stock resting in the Treasury. Three shares were shown as paid for in cash and the others for services rendered.

Subsequent documents showed changes making Pio Pini Secretary-Treasurer in 1932 when Barnett Welansky's name did not appear as an official.

The "New Cocoanut Grove, Inc," was listed as being founded in 1933 with Angelo M. Lippy, Miss Welsh, and Barnett Welansky each holding 10 shares of the 100 shares listed; 30 of the listed shares had been listen in the payment of furniture and fixtures, the records showed. Mr. Lippy was listed as President and Treasurer, Miss Welsh as Clerk; Directors were listed as Mr. Lippi, Branett Welansky, and Miss Welsh.

Records of 1935 showed Barnett Welansky as President and Treasurer with Miss Welsh as Clerk, with the pair acting as Directors along with Benjamin Welansky.

From 1937 until last fall, Benjamin Welansky was listed as President, Abraham Welansky as Treasurer, and Miss Welsh as Clerk, with the trio acting as directors.

Mr. Doyle said in submitting records which did not bear Barnett Welansky's name that he was offering them to show later that officials acted under his direction.

Last Sept. 29, a change in records showed Barnett Welansky as President and Treasurer, Miss Welsh as Clerk, and the following as directors: Barnett and Jennie Welansky, and Miss Welsh.

Important Dates For Consumers

March 21 — Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good for one pound through this date.

March 21—No. 4 coupons in "A" gasoline ration books good through this date for 3 gallons each.

March 22 — Coffee ration stamp No. 26 good for one pound through April 25.

March 31—Last day for use of food ration stamps marked A, B, and C in ration book No. 2, good for 48 points worth of rationed foods.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of "A" ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12 for 5 pounds.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

'A' Drivers Cut To 1½ Gallons By OPA Order

Continued from Page 1

probably 30 per cent will feel the brunt of the curtailment order. About 40 per cent of these hold supplemental allotment cards.

In other words, no one who actually can prove his need for gasoline will be hurt by the new program. Adjustments are anticipated on a considerable scale. There is no intention of letting down the legitimate user of gasoline.

Upsurge Not Blamed

No authority who could be reached this morning felt that the sudden upsurge in pleasure driving of the last two weeks had anything to do with the new ration reductions. The increase of cars on the road was considered a natural result of a widespread feeling among motorists that the fuel oil emergency was over, that they could use their cars more without jeopardizing the heating of homes.

The new gasoline cut will not be effective until March 22. At that time all official restrictions on pleasure driving will be canceled. "A" card holders under the new program will not have as much gasoline, but what they have they can use as they will.

With the fuel oil emergency nearly ended and the pressure relieved in this direction, motorists naturally ask: "Why not more, rather than less gasoline at this time?" And the answer invariably is: "military reason."

Dr. Sagansky Pleads Guilty And Sentenced to State Prison

Continued from Page 1

police station, until the Cocoanut Grove affair. He then moved to Commonwealth Avenue. Because of his vast holdings in the pool business it appears that he should be indicted under the fictitious lottery statute which provides for a State Prison sentence.

Raids were being made by the police, Mr. Volpe said, who picked up small operators whose fines were immediately paid for them. So the Attorney General took the Sagansky matter to the grand jury.

He is not an ordinary racketeer, he is an educated man, Mr. Volpe said. His operations are maintained all over the country, and he has amassed a great fortune, Mr. Volpe said, adding the question: "How can he operate in a big city like this without protection?"

Police Testify

Robert F. Bradford, District Attorney of Middlesex County, was a surprise witness today in the Suffolk County Grand Jury investigation of the police situation in Boston.

The Grand Jury adjourned for the day at 2 o'clock. Other witnesses were: Stephen Gaw, Police Bureau of Records, and Timothy O'Brien, an accountant, who handled the tax books for the Timilty laundry business.

Meat Dealer Waives Hearing

Louis Lampert of Brighton, wholesale meat merchant, today waived a hearing on charges involving alleged violation of the Emergency Price Control Act before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers and was held for the grand jury with bail of $5,000 continued. He was arraigned two weeks ago.

Joseph J. Gottlieb, Assistant United States Attorney, told the Commissioner in open court that the defendant was alleged to have returned to the Brighton Abattoir market after his recent arraignment and resumed the sale of beef at 12 cents or more a pound above ceiling prices. Mr. Gottlieb characterized this attitude as "brazen disregard of the will of Congress and law and order."

Preservation of the home front is as important as the preservation of the war fronts all over the world, Mr. Gottlieb declared, warning violators of price-ceiling regulations that if they believe they can flout the regulations "it will be my intention to hold them on new complaints for each violation."

Jacob Cohen of Beverly, who is on $5,000 bail in connection with similar charges, is scheduled to come before the Commissioner this afternoon.

R. I. Churches Ask Race Track Curb

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 18 (AP)—The Rhode Island Council of Churches, representing 128 churches in the state, last night asked Gov. J. Howard McGrath to prevent the operation of race tracks in the State until the end of the war or until the tire problem is solved.

In a letter signed by the Rev. Howard D. McCalmont, secretary, the Council also attacked a proposal now before the Legislature to establish branch betting offices in the State. It declared such offices would "have the most harmful effect upon the morals of our people."

The letter said operation of the race tracks would be a "distinct deterrent to the war effort." Governor McGrath already has approved plans for the operation of Narragansett Race Track this year.

Street-Lighting Cut Opposed by Hyland

The streets of Boston have never been adequately lighted in the opinion of Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland, who today expressed opposition to a proposal to cut down on the candlepower of street lights. The proposal was made during a hearing before the Appropriations Committee of the City Council.

It is not consistent with public safety to reduce the candlepower of street illumination, Mr. Hyland said, citing the recent example of New York City, where fatalities tripled and crime increased when lighting was reduced.

He admitted, however, that an annual saving of approximately $200,000 would result from such a reduction. The new fiber shields on the city's 13,000 electric light globes give more light and at the same time reduce sky glow, Mr. Hyland said.

The committee granted an appropriation of $956,720 to the highway division of the Public Works Department for 1943 lighting costs. approximately $210,000 will be used to meet the cost of lighting the 9,172 gas lamps in the city. The balance will be applied toward the city's electric light bill.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

"Mohammedan Art" will be the subject of a talk by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A Symphony Luncheon will be held with Boris Goldovsky and Vladimir Dukelsky (Vernon Duke) as guest at the Copley-Plaza Oval Room at 12:15 p. m. Open to the public.

Colby alumni in Boston and vicinity are holding a dinner and reception in honor of Colby's new president, Julius Seelye Bixler, at the Hotel Lenox at 6:30 p. m.

A regular meeting of the American Friends Service Committee will be held at the Friends Meeting House, 5 Longfellow Park, Cambridge, at 8 p. m.

Michael Karpovich will lecture on "Civic Art Versus Art for Art's Sake" in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Dr. Andre Morice will examine the complex problems of North African politics before a meeting of the Boston Unit of the American Jewish Congress at the Parker House, at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Quiz Programs Never Lapse For State Librarian Dooley

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Heading a great State library is something like being a permanent member of an "Information Please" program, according to Dennis A. Dooley, Massachusetts State Librarian.

Some of the questions that come to the Librarian or his staff would probably win a set of encyclopaedia on the aforesaid program.

For instance, there was the man who called up the other day and wanted to know the names of all State senators in Massachusetts since 1780. Then there was the excitable little lady who called to inquire if J. Edgar Hoover had resigned from the "Secret Service."

Some other questions which have been asked recently are: What are Kangaroo courts? When did United States recognize Russia? What was the popular vote in the election of George Washington? Is Funk and Wagnalls Dictionary, desk size, a good one? Who is the Mayor of Newport, R. I., and what's his party?

Only Small Part

But answering questions—silly and otherwise—is only a small part of the function of the Massachusetts State Library which, by the way, is said to be the oldest of its kind in the country.

Established in 1811 by act of the General Court, and antedating by 40 years the Boston Public Library which was the first in the country, the State Library has become one of the most important depositories of historical papers and records in the United States.

One of the chief purposes of the founders of the library was to secure and preserve the laws and court decisions of the other States of the Union and the Federal Government. This has been done from the beginning, and in addition the laws of some 290 foreign countries, their colonies and possessions, have been assembled giving Massachusetts one of the most complete collections of foreign laws available anywhere.

On several occasions Massachusetts has been able to supply to southern states, from its library, copies of early laws which were lost in the destruction accompanying the Civil War.

The library is furnishing copies of the laws of the 21 South American republics for an exhibit to be held in connection with Boston University's Inter-American Institute to be held March 13-15.

Among the priceless documents which repose in the State Library are some from which the warp and woof of Democracy has been woven.

Rarest of all, perhaps, is the priceless "History of Plimoth Plantation" by Gov. William Bradford, which tells the whole dramatic story of the Pilgrims who settled at Plymouth and planted, in 1620, the seeds of a great state and nation. The history of the Pilgrims, in the handwriting of Governor Bradford, is kept under sealed glass and may be seen by visitors to the library.

Also of great historic interest is a copy of the original Commission on parchment which James II gave the first royal Governor to Massachusetts, Sir Edmund Andros in 1686. Hardly of less interest is a copy of the act establishing the judicial system of Massachusetts.

Use of Public

Although the chief purpose of the State Library is as a reference source for State officers and the men and women who make the State's laws, the library is also available for use by the general public.

Requests for the use of books and material in the library come constantly from outside as well as within the Commonwealth. Recently, for example, a call came from Rhode Island for information on Massachusetts regulations regarding the sale of horsemeat, as a guide for the legislators of that State who were contemplating new laws.

Each year more than 25,0000 volumes are loaned to Public libraries throughout the State, which receive requests for information they do not have.

One such request came from a librarian in Provincetown at the tip of Cape Cod for six or seven volumes of the early Indian wars in Massachusetts. Inquiry disclosed that it was for an author seeking background for a book.

Mr. Dooley, who has headed the library staff since 1936, entered the State service in 1913 when he became deputy chief examiner for the Civil Service Department. From 1919 to 1929 he was assistant director of University Extension in the Department of Education. In 1929 he became first Dean of the Boston College Law School returning to State service when he became librarian in 1936.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of March 17
2,000 gallons	1603
1,500 gallons	1202½
1,000 gallons	801½
500 gallons	400¾

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Much Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Much warmer today with little change in temperature tonight from that of last night; moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Little change in temperature tonight.

New Hampshire, Vermont: Slightly colder in northern portion tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:17 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Friday, 10:31 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.

Women's Defense Corps Held By Leader 'Far From Defunct'

Resignations from the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps since the removal of Miss Natalie Hays Hammond as Commandant totaled only 283 and the organization is "far from defunct," Miss Mary H. Ward, recently appointed head of the Corps, told the Legislative Committee on Rules today.

Miss Ward appeared before the Committee at the opening of the fifth day of a public hearing in Gardner Auditorium at the State House on an order for an investigation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Opening of today's session was delayed a half-hour by an executive session of the Rules Committee. Senate President Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, as he opened the proceedings, announced that the Committee had voted for a second time not to ask J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Public Safety Committee, to go into further details about the removal of Miss Hammond.

He said that three members of the Committee were absent and there was one dissenting vote.

Eliminates Need

Miss Ward, one-time Boston Immigration Official and a prominent Democrat, told the Committee that in her opinion the hearing had uncovered certain facts which eliminate the need for any further investigation.

"The fact brought out here through questioning by Democratic members of the Committee have cleared the atmosphere," Miss Ward declared. "I hope the Committee will find as I do that there is now no need for further hearing before the Committee on Military Affairs."

Miss Ward's announcement of the comparatively few resignations from the Corps which in January of this year numbered 4,549 caused a ripple through the Auditorium. It had been generally believed that the total number of resignations was much higher than that claimed by Miss Ward.

Miss Sybil H. Holmes, former State Senator, and a supporter of Miss Hammond, had in her possession at the hearing photostatic copies of sheets bearing the signatures of more than 400 women who, she claimed, had resigned. She said she was prepared to submit these as evidence and could produce more.

Co-operation Seen

Robert L. Whipple of Worcester, Director of Region 3 of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety setup, described the work of the 44,000 volunteers in his area and said that in two years he had seen "no lack of co-operation."

A surprise witness was Herbert M. Eveleth, First Deputy State Auditor, who said that he had written the report for Thomas J. Buckley, State Auditor, of the audit of the Committee on Public Safety in which various charges were made against the Committee.

Mr. Eveleth, who said he wished to speak today because he was entering the service tomorrow, referred to a newspaper story in which Mr. Farley was quoted as saying that statements in the Auditor's report were lies.

"I am not a politician, nor am I a liar," Mr. Eveleth declared. "If there was any attempt to use the report politically, the Auditor could have held it until later instead of releasing it in August when he did."

The Deputy Auditor said that telephone calls to Colorado Springs which Mr. Farley said were paid for by the person making them were not actually paid for until called to that person's attention by the Auditor's report. He said that the report's reference to pay roll abuses in the Commtitee on Public Safety referred particularly to the fact that there were no pay roll records kept.

Insignia Contracts

Much of Mr. Eveleth's testimony concerned contracts for insignia and identification photos, entered into by the Committee.

The Deputy Auditor charged that although the Office of Civilian Defense had licensed a certain Boston manufacturer to make insignia to be sold as the various State Committees on Public Safety permitted, another manufacturer had sold insignia pins of an inferior quality to the State Committee. Mr. Eveleth also said that identification pictures taken of each Civilian Defense worker in the State cost only four cents each, while workers paid 25 cents each for them.

Representative Michael Neville (D) of Cambridge, member of the Committee, remarked that with 400,000 civilian defense workers throughout the State, and each photograph costing 25 cents, the total amount involved would be $100,000. The hearing recessed at 1 p. m., and was resumed at 3 o'clock.

Japanese Flag Aids Typewriter Drive

New impetus was given the drive to purchase 14,000 typewriters from local business firms for use in the armed services, as a bullet-torn and blood-stained Japanese flag arrived at War Production Board headquarters in Boston. The flag was sent from Guadalcanal by Lieut. Gilbert L. Brown, Jr., son of a typewriter procurement official, with the hope that it would spur the drive to success. Lieutenant Brown took the flag from a Japanese sniper.

The WPB has not yet succeeded in persuading business firms to part with one typewriter out of every four. Typewriter-manufacturing plants are now producing war materials, and the supply of typewriters for the armed forces must come from civilian offices.

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G.O.P. Farm Labor Stand Seen at Iowa Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—Because seven of the eight corn belt governors who attended the Corn Belt Manpower Conference here recently happened to be Republicans, resolutions they adopted can be regarded as an indication of the minority party's platform for meeting the farmer's hired man problem.

The gathering was not, however, called as a party conference. It just happens that Republicans predominate in the Midwest farming area where the manpower problem is acute. It was natural to call in as the chief speaker of the occasion former President Hoover who was the nation's expert on food supply in World War I. But Mr. Hoover's address, which was in full accord with those of other speakers who keenly criticized the Administration's handling of the farm machinery problem and other phases of the rural manpower situation, heightened the impression that the Conference resolutions expressed the views of Republican leaders.

The conference was called by Iowa's Republican Governor, B. B. Hickenlooper. Mr. Hickenlooper also served as chairman. His keynote speech, as well as Mr. Hoover's address, was drawn upon heavily for the resolutions adopted. These called for transfer of farm machinery, for draft deferment of essential farm workers, and for immediate release of available supplies of fertilizer.

An Eight-Point Program

Governor Hickenlooper laid down an eight-point program which he claimed could simplify the problem. These points are:

1. Full recognition of the importance of farm machinery in food production and the release of increased materials for its manufacture.
2. Immediate authorization for the equitable sale of all completed units on hand, either with the manufacturer or dealer.
3. Immediate authorization for the fabrication of all materials now on hand including the immediate supplying of such deficiencies in materials as now exist.
4. Adopting an elastic and practical method of allocation and transfer of machinery to the areas where it is demanded and can be used; leaving the sectional allotment and distribution for the determination of local needs to local ration boards.
5. Notification of authority for manufacture for any year, by July of the preceding year.
6. Release and use of all facilities for making farm machinery, not used for, or vital to, other paramount war activities.
7. Creation of a practical and experienced advisory group to supervise this program, with authority to act.
8. Elimination of conflicting authority and resultant confusion within the departments having charge of the program.

Restrictions allocating various farm equipment to definite localities are so rigid, Governor Hickenlooper declared, that when the units can't be sold in one region, they cannot be transferred to sections where there is a pressing demand for them.

The Iowa Governor stated that in 1942 the production of farm machinery was restricted by the war production board to 83 per cent of the amount manufactured in 1940 and that in 1943 it has been cut to 23 per cent of the 1940 total.

Machinery Not Released

"Proper release and use of existing units of farm machinery already on hand have not been made by the War Production Board," Governor Hickenlooper said.

"There are several thousand combines in storage that could have been available last fall and are needed now. But under the rationing program they were not released. One company alone has 1,094 now on hand that it is not permitted to sell.

"Tractors, plows, harrows, hoes, binders, and other equipment are frozen, or else the so-called pattern for their release for sale is impractical to the point of foolishness," he said.

He then gave an illustration:

"One company received authority for sale and distribution of 470 rotary hoes. (A rotary hoe is widely used in the corn belt, but is not used in hilly or mountainous country.)

"This company, based upon its experience and the demand for such equipment, made recommendations for area distribution in accordance therewith. In only one instance did the authorized Federal distribution plan coincide even remotely with the practical recommendations of experience.

"Experience recommended 101 of these for Indiana—the Government allotted 19. Experience recommended 126 for Illinois and Iowa—the Government allotted 73. Experience recommended 9 for Maryland—the Government allotted 42. Experience recommended 4 for Georgia—the Government allotted 36.

"Six-foot spiral-tooth harrows, a unit adaptable to one horse, or mule, and for hilly country, were released for sale in the Midwest, where there is no demand for them, and 18 and 24-foot harrows were released for sale in mountainous regions where they are not used," the Iowa Governor continued.

Petrillo: Next Move on Ban Of Recording Up to Industry

CHICAGO, March 18 (AP)—The recording and transcription industry must make the next move in an effort to effect a settlement of its seven-month dispute with the American Federation of Musicians, says the American Federation of Labor union's President, James C. Petrillo.

Union members will not be allowed to resume making recordings for radio stations and juke boxes, as suggested by the industry to maintain civilian and military morale, Mr. Petrillo said last night after a meeting of the Union's Executive Board.

In a letter to the industry, Mr. Petrillo asserted that the suggestion, "particularly in view of your failure to make a single constructive suggestion toward a settlement of this dispute, is as arbitrary as it is audacious. . . ."

He said the Board concluded that his proposal that the union be paid a cash fee for every record made for public purposes was not considered "in good faith" by the industry's representatives.

"In short," Mr. Petrillo's letter continued, "you have failed to measure up to the test of good faith in collective bargaining which requires submission of counter proposals.

"There is nothing further we can present until you are prepared to submit in good faith constructive proposals for the solution of this tragic problem."

Mr. Petrillo's plan of settlement of the Union's grievances with the recording industry was rejected last month. Industry representatives said it was a "startling new kind of social philosophy for both industry and labor" requiring the authority of Congress before it could be put into effect.

The Union head's reply said: "We refuse to accept the suggestion that the time has been reached when any constructive advance in our social devices must be initated by government." He also said that the fixed-fee plan would not constitute an evasion of the "wage-freeze" rules and was not in violation of the Labor Relations Act or the antitrust laws.

Rule Hit Army Opera

FORT DIX, N. J., March 18 (AP)—The Philadelphia Opera Company gave a performance for more than 1,000 soldiers at an Army theater last night with only a piano for accompaniment.

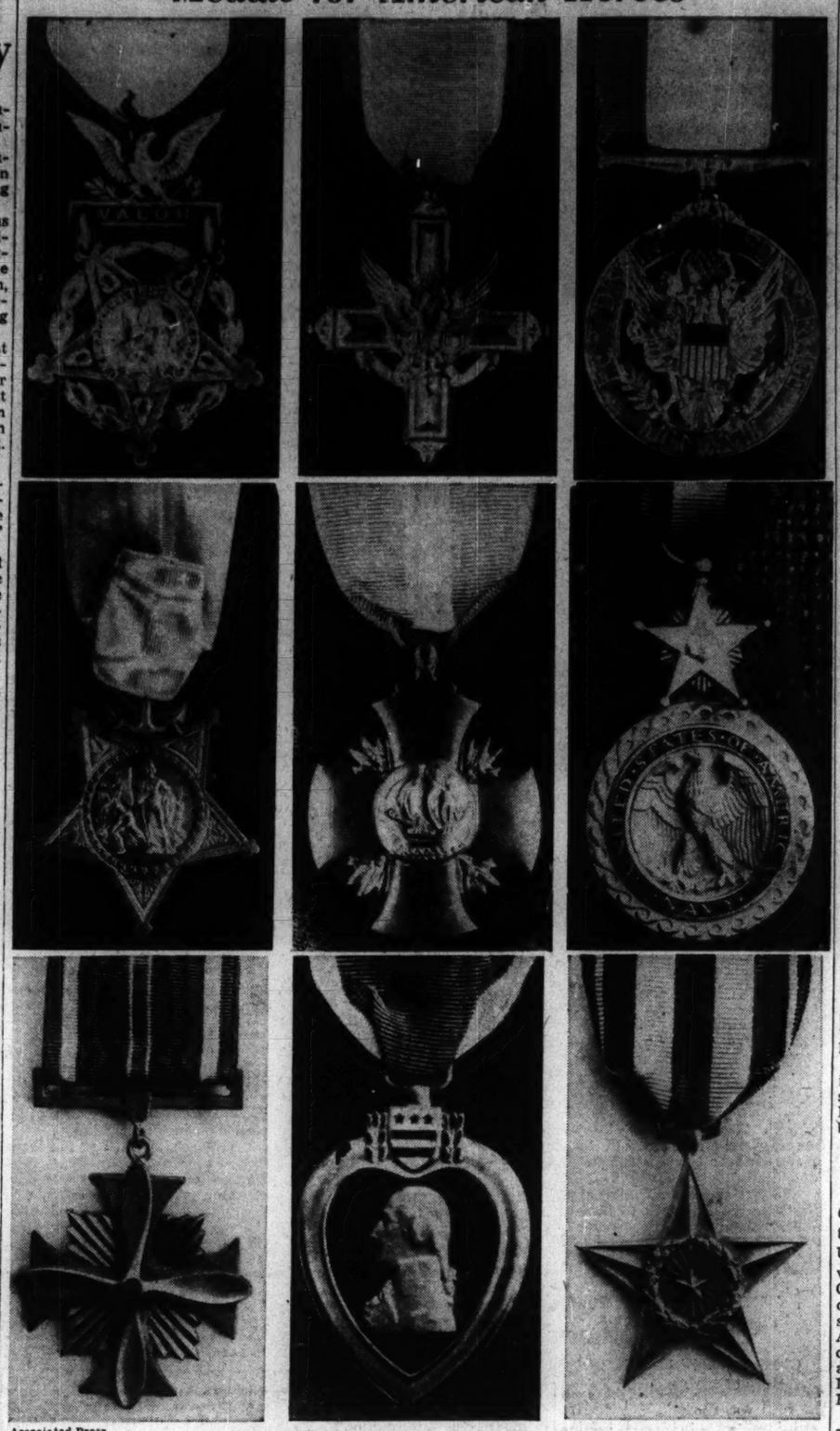
At the start of the program, David Hocker, the producer, announced from the stage that Union officials in Philadelphia had prohibited the musicians of the company from contributing their services.

Mr. Hocker said the Orchestra had accompanied the Opera Company to three other Army posts during the past two weeks, but that Union officials ruled today they "did not want to set a precedent" by permitting the musicians to perform gratis.

As a result, Mr. Hocker added, he had canceled a tour of several other Army and Navy stations.

Soldiers at the performance gave the Opera Company a long round of applause at the final curtain.

Medals for American Heroes



Associated Press

Decorations Vary in Different Services

Top row, left to right: Congressional Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, and Distinguished Service Medal. These medals are United States Army's versions of awards which are made in different forms to other branches of the armed services. The Congressional Medal is the highest one that can be given, bearing on the bar atop it the single word "Valor." Next in order is the D. S. C., and third highest is the Army D. S. M.

Center row, left to right: Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest-ranking decoration, as currently used by the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, but not by the Army; Navy Cross, and Distinguished Service Medal as used by the Navy, Coast Guard, and Marines, but not by the Army. The Congressional Medal is called the "old-style" one with a long "neck" ribbon of light blue. The Navy Cross is awarded in the Marines and Coast Guard as well as the Navy.

Lower row, left to right: Distinguished Flying Cross, Purple Heart, and Silver Star. The Flying Cross and Purple Heart are given in all four services—Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard—and the Silver Star in the Army and Navy.

Congress Gets Board Report On Security

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt has transmitted to Congress without comment the seventh annual report of the Social Security Board recommending expansion of social security benefits and extension of the system to cover 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 additional persons.

The report largely paralleled the related parts of two reports of the National Resources Planning Board. The latter reports were presented to Congress a week ago by the President with a call for "full consideration during this session."

The Security Board's recommendations were general in form, but the Board was reported authoritatively to be prepared to submit specific suggestions.

Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman, has estimated that employer-employee contributions totaling 10 to 12 per cent of pay rolls would cover the current costs of the expanded program. Collections should exceed $5,000,000,000 a year it was estimated.

Contributions of employers and employees under the present program total 5 per cent of pay rolls, which amounted to $2,275,000,000 last year. The present law provides for an automatic increase to 7 per cent after next Jan. 1.

Among other things, the Board recommended that the program be broadened to provide for the first time:

1. Insurance for workers and their dependents against wage loss caused by disability, either temporary or permanent.
2. Insurance to cover hospital costs of workers and their families.

It recommended these changes in the old-age and survivors insurance system:

1. Extension of coverage to farm labor, domestic servants, public employment, the self-employed, and employees of non-profit institutions, religious, educational and charitable.
2. Protection of benefit rights of those covered by the program who have entered the armed forces.
3. That women be made eligible for benefits at age 60 instead of 65, as at present.

Martin Absenteeism Answer Is a 'Work or Get Out' Policy

BALTIMORE, Md., March 18 (AP)—The Glenn L. Martin Company announces its answer to chronic absenteeism and loafing at its huge airplane factory—an ultimatum to "work or get out."

The policy, President Glenn L. Martin reported, has resulted in the dismissal within a week of 167 employees who were unable to give satisfactory explanations for repeated absences from their jobs.

Seventy-two others who failed to show "by their work and attitude that they are with us in the gigantic job we are doing here" also have been discharged in the last week, Mr. Martin said in a written statement.

Sharp disagreement, however, with the Martin statement was expressed by an official of the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers [Congress of Industrial Organizations].

Nicholas Dragon, U. A. W., assistant national aircraft director, who is conducting a campaign to unionize Martin plants, said, in a statement:

"What really happened is that Mr. Martin passed work down to supervision to lay off and fire workers on the slightest pretext. He is doing this, apparently, because he no longer has enough work for his employees."

"We are determined," Mr. Martin declared, "to do everything in our power to stamp out unexplained absenteeism. Our thousands of people here are working to get bombers to their sons, brothers, fathers, husbands and friends in the fighting forces.

"We cannot tolerate continued association with those who do not have their hearts in the task, and who show their indifference by staying home from work."

Manpower Report Goes to President

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt has received a confidential report on the problem of manpower from a special five-man committee, but there is no indication whether he will make it public or when he may act on it.

The committee was headed by James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilization Director, who was assisted by these four advisers of the President: Bernard B. Baruch, Harry L. Hopkins, Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, and Admiral William D. Leahy.

The report was based on a study of manpower needs for farm production, war enterprises and the armed services. Several days ago it was reported that the committee members had agreed that the goal of 10,800,000 men in the armed forces by the end of this year would not require revision downward.

Women Fill Jobs

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Nearly 3,000,000 women have found employment in the past year, the Census Bureau reports.

Ousted Yard Cranemen Get Back Jobs

BALTIMORE, Md., March 18 (AP)—An intermittent two-day work stoppage by men crane operators of the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard's fabricating shop ended last night when the company agreed to return operators, displaced by women workers, to their jobs.

The agreement, announced by Charles W. Mitzell, regional labor representative of the War Production Board, was reached after an all-day conference of company and union representatives.

Earlier, officials of Local 43, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, had persuaded the men to return to work after they had walked out for the second time in two days. Union leaders said the walkouts were unauthorized.

Mr. Mitzell said the company had agreed to put into operation a clause in the contract with the union which will provide for a training and seniority rights of both. Nine women crane operators will be continued in their jobs as relief operators.

Meanwhile, three displaced men operators on each of three shifts who had been assigned to other work, will be returned to their jobs.

The company contended the women operators were hired to conserve manpower at the yard and relieve men operators for heavier work. The union said the company action had been taken without consulting it and that the men objected on the ground replacement of men seriously affected upgrading of wage schedules.

Parlos Fleezanis, Business Manager of the union, said the unsanctioned walkout was "not against the employment of women workers," and that the new agreement would help prevent a recurrence of the dispute. He repeated that the union would insist upon a Federal investigation of the management of the big shipyard, a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Mr. Mitzell described the agreement as a victory for neither side, "since valuable production hours have been lost."

Earlier, J. W. Willis, Vice-President and General Manager of the shipyard, said that production of Liberty ships had been threatened by the walkout.

C. I. O. Men Go Back

CLEVELAND, March 18 (AP)—Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers Union members ended a one-day walkout at the Park Drop Forge Co. by returning to their jobs today but members of the Blacksmiths and Drop Forgers Union, American Federation of Labor, continued their strike, J. P. Foley and C. J. McCune of the Police Department's Labor Relations Bureau reported.

The two police officials said the strike was caused by a jurisdictional dispute. The police officials estimated about 200 C. I. O. men went back to work.

Wayne Patterson, business representative of the A. F. of L. union, said the walkout was unauthorized, and he urged the men at a meeting late last night to return to their jobs but they voted to remain away. "Every effort is being made to get the men back into the plant," Mr. Patterson declared.

Kelly Bars Strike

JACKSON, Mich., March 18 (AP)—Gov. Harry F. Kelly, dealing with his first strike threat since taking office Jan. 1, adopted a stern attitude today toward the Consumers Power Company walkout called for tomorrow midnight.

"I won't and I can't stand for any shutoff of power or gas," he said, adding that he would use the "full resources of the State" to prevent a strike. He did not elaborate on the latter statement. He made his assertions to reporters at Lansing.

Consumers Power serves Southern Michigan, except for Detroit, with power and gas, and a strike might interfere seriously with operations of war plants.

Herman R. Chadwick, President of the State Joint Council of the Utility Workers Organizing Committee, said the union had voted to strike in protest of the company's refusal to recognize a "union-shop clause" in a contract with the result that a dues check-off had not been fully applied.

The company, refusing to apply the check-off to nonunion employees, insisted the union was interpreting the contract erroneously. A number of nonunion employees have sought court orders forbidding the check-off on their wages. Mr. Chadwick accused the company of "inspiring" the court actions.

Racial Issue Up

CANTON, Ohio, March 18 (AP)—The Canton area's War Manpower Committee has unanimously adopted a resolution urging strikers at the Timken Roller Bearing Company's Gambrinus plant to "sacrifice your personal feelings for the duration and return to your work immediately."

The resolution, which declared the strikers "are defying the orders of the Commander in Chief, who by an executive order has decreed that there be no racial discrimination," was announced by the Commission's nonvoting Chairman, Harry C. Markle, Acting War Manpower Commission Director of the area.

The walkout started March 15 over promotion of 27 Negro workers to machine jobs from sweeping and hauling work, Federal Conciliator A. T. Pinkney said, and the WMC's Regional Director Robert C. Goodwin declared in a statement issued at Cleveland, Ohio, that the Negroes had been upgraded in accordance with labor-management agreements and the Presidential order.

Between conferences with workers, Mr. Pinkney declared "the strike has become a national issue and the War Labor Board at Washington is being informed of every detail." Finas Reynolds, President of the United Steelworkers Union which has a contract with the company, has declared the strike is unauthorized, and said all members participating would be expelled from the union.

A company spokesman, who declined to be quoted by name, said that 338 of about 1,000 employees regularly assigned to the two-day shifts were on the job.

Mine Owners Bar 'Door-to-Door' Pay

By the Associated Press

New York, March 18

A United Mine Workers official said today that southern soft-coal mine operators at a closed meeting rejected a union demand that miners be paid from time of entry into a mine until time of departure.

John O'Leary of Pittsburgh, U. M. W. Vice-President, said the owners flatly rejected the portal-to-portal proposal, one of the major issues being argued at separate joint conferences between the U. M. W. and the southern and northern operators, striving to work out a contract to supplant the one expiring March 31, covering 450,000 mine workers.

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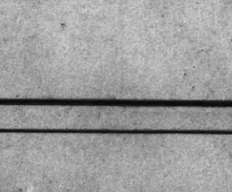

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Women's Activities: Beauty in Plant Windows

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most "down-to-earth" exhibits in a flower show that excels in practical ideas is the series of eight plant windows in the room at the left as you enter Horticultural Hall. The Garden Club Exhibitions Committee, headed by Mrs. Irving Wright, planned them with an eye to showing war-busy flower lovers that they needn't wholly give up the joys of gardening just because they haven't time to tend a plot outdoors.

No matter how busy you are, you can still have plants in your home, and windows are the natural place to grow them, says Mrs. Wright.

Modest compared with the Committee's exhibits of other years, the window series is attractive, practical, and highly appropriate to a wartime show. Window sashes picked up at secondhand stores and wrecking companies have been used.

Ice blue and canary yellow are the colors in the North Shore Garden Club's "Modern Window," which has been awarded the Beacon Hill Garden Club cup. Actually, the ceiling-to-floor plate glass is old, according to Mrs. Richard Russell, but it gives a modern effect. Yellow tulips in a high jardiniere filled with cineraria and ivy match the upholstery of the antiqued white chairs. A bowl of red and purple anenomes and white iris on the low table lend warmth to an otherwise cool setting. The delicate flower "pictures" in the gold box frames on either wall are the work of Mrs. Albert Burrage.

Milton Club's Greenhouse

What you can do with a "bay window-house" fastened on the outside of an old-fashioned window is demonstrated by the Milton Garden Club. A miniature greenhouse, all within hand's reach, is the result. Orchids, spring flowers, and ferns are among the plants thriving there. This window received the special award of the National Council of State Garden Clubs for horticultural achievement.

Herbs "for use and delight" fill the window arranged by the Junior League Garden Club, and the Newton Highlands Club has an interesting treatment of a northeast exposure. Other Garden Clubs taking part in this unique exhibit are those of Chestnut Hill, Stoney Brae, Brookline, and Noanett.

By a Staff Photographer

Plant Window on View at Flower Show

"Plant Window" exhibit at the Spring Flower Show in Horticultural Hall, arranged by the Garden Club Exhibitions Committee. The foreground shows the "Modern Window" done by the North Shore Garden Club. Each of the eight windows in the exhibit looks out on the court with statue in center, seen in the background. At right is seen the outside of the "bay-window house" exhibited by the Milton Garden Club.

Heretofore the Exhibitions Committee has had charge of all garden club exhibits at the Spring Flower Show, but this year it turned over to the State Federation of Garden Clubs the handling of the flower arrangement classes. These the visitor will find on the second floor, divided into two sections: flower arrangements in a Georgian dining room; and flower pictures in framed shadow boxes.

Interesting Flower Arrangements

The two sections which are in separate rooms with a vista between have been worked out as a unit right through by using flowers of the same color in both rooms. This interesting setup has won the Committee the special award of the National Council of State Garden Clubs for the staging of flower arrangement classes. Mrs. Harold Plimpton of the Chestnut Hill Garden Club is chairman; Mrs. Chester Cook of Lexington, and Mrs. Albert R. Sharp of Marblehead, assistant chairmen.

The purpose of the Georgian dining room, according to Mrs. Cook, is to provide a home setting for flower arrangements. It is not designed to show how to arrange flowers for a Georgian dining room. In other words, in case you have wondered, the Committee would never, in a real home, put so many flowers in any one room. Each arrangement is judged on its own merits as a mantel arrangement, a sideboard arrangement, a dining-table arrangement and so on.

The blue so carefully chosen for the walls of the dining room has proved a happy background for the three classes, which have used in turn white, yellow, and red flowers. Entrants for Class III were busily arranging their "reds" at eight o'clock this morning. The mantel bouquet, which was the only one completed when we were there, stressed deep reds and was composed of roses, carnations, snapdragons, and anenomes with eucalyptus foliage and a rosette of echeveria plant.

Yesterday's yellows were equally effective and the mantel arrangement was set off with a dash of imagination in the form a single beautifully formed pineapple placed at either end of the mantelpiece.

Song Leaders to Aid Bond Sale

A training course for song leaders to stimulate War Bond sales is being organized under the sponsorship of the Women's War Savings Committee of Boston in co-operation with the Treasury Department.

Mrs. William Brace Pratt of Milton is the energetic General Chairman of the Bostor Women's War Savings Committee.

The song leaders who are chosen to attend these courses will, upon the completion of their training, attend War Bond rallies throughout the State and will be in charge of community singing programs featuring patriotic and popular songs. The courses which will be open to men and women who possess an elementary knowledge of music and also include rhythmical drills and exercises. The leaders will be taught to plan and promote community singing and will be given instructions on the use of the voice for mass singing.

Courses will be given by Robert Lawrence Weer—"Bob Lawrence"—who trained more than 30,000 song leaders in World War I when he made his reputation as a "vocal technician" and a lecturer on voice. He is Founder and Director of the Community Music Association, Washington.

The courses are being planned with the assistance of the Music Department of the Community Recreation Service, a Greater Boston Community Fund organization. Through the co-operation of the Young Men's Christian Union, they will be held in Ainsley Hall, 48 Boylston Street, Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday from March 22 to April 1, inclusive, from 7:30 p. m. to 10 p. m.

Only 100 students will be registered. Those wishing to join should write Mrs. Francis P. Sears, Women's War Savings Committee of Boston, Room 265, Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, or S. H. Frieswyk, Community Recreation Service, 739 Boylston Street.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 368 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Hartford—Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WATR 1330kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Saturdays, March 20 and 27, 9 a. m., WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Series, March 15 to 20 inclusive, 8:45 a. m., WSPR, 1270kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1340kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:15 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:35 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester—Tuesdays, 8:30 a. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—First and third Wednesdays, 7 a. m., WPCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon; Second Wednesdays, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—First Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Republic of Panama

Colon—Sundays, 2 p. m., HP5N, 6.005mc (49.94m).
Panama City—First Sundays, 2:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Family Welfare Society to Hear 'Friends' Officer

Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee will address the sixty-fourth annual meeting of the Family Welfare Society of Boston tomorrow at 3:30 at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street.

Mr. Pickett has had extensive experience in the problems related to feeding the peoples of occupied countries during the war. As a member of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, he has studied the European situation from the point of view of relief and reconstruction. He has also served as consultant to the Resettlement and Farm Security Administrations in Washington.

Malcolm S. Nichols, General Secretary, will give a brief report on the work of the Society, stressing the wartime problems which have brought families to the organization for help.

Authors' Luncheon At Copley-Plaza

Miss Vanya Oakes, Channing Pollock, Edmund Gilligan and Earnest A. Hooton were speakers today at the third Authors' Luncheon in the series sponsored by Jordan Marsh Company, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Miss Oakes, who has recently returned to the United States after nine years' of journalism in the Orient, is the author of the new novel, "White Man's Folly." Mr. Pollock's latest book is his autobiography,, "Harvest of My Years." Mr. Gilligan is the Author of "White Sails Crowding," "Strangers on the Vly," and "The Gaunt Woman." Professor Hooton, who teaches anthropology at Harvard University, has just published a new book entitled, "Man's Poor Relations."

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p.m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ, Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Five of a Kind; music.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton, songs.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—String Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—LeMar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Jack Teagarden's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble.
5:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
5:15 p. m.—"Dansant" Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, News.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Popular Music.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Singin' Sam," Songs.
8:15 p. m.—Jimmy Richard's Orch.
8:30 p. m.—"The Busy Mr. Bingle."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Treasure Hour of Song.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper; News.
10:15 p. m.—Gracie Barrie's Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Mal Hallett's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Jack Teagarden's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—South American Serenade: Bob Stanley's Orch., songs.

School Heads To Meet Over The Air Waves

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Unable to hold their annual meeting because of transportation restrictions, the American Association of School Administrators will conduct their convention by radio. NBC will carry six programs of the convention and the Blue Network three. The first meeting of the series is to be held tonight, in co-operation with America's Town Meeting of the Air. The subject to be discussed is "What Should Our Schools Teach in Wartime?" Speakers are Dr. Alexander J. Stoddard, Superintendent of Schools in Philadelphia; Rep. Brooks Hays of Arkansas; Mark Van Doran, author, and Associate Professor of English at Columbia University, and John Frederick Wolfenden, Headmaster of Uppingham School, England, who will speak from London, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Leopold Stokowski will address the second meeting of the Association during the NBC Inter-American University of the Air's "Music of the New World Series," NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m. Mr. Stokowski's subject is "Radio as a Music Educator." Dr. Frank Black conducts the NBC Symphony Orchestra.

On Treasure Hour of Song, Licia Albanese, soprano, will sing "Un Peu d'amour" by Silesu; Strauss' "Souvenir in 3/4 Time" and "Now and Forever," by Savitt, from Tchaikovsky's 6th Symphony, the latter with Francesco Valentino, baritone. Mr. Valentino's solos are Foster's "Beautiful Dreamer" and Kern's "Old Man River." Alfredo Antonini conducts the orchestra, playing Malvezzi's "Flor de Andalucia," Grossman's "Gypsy Dance," MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

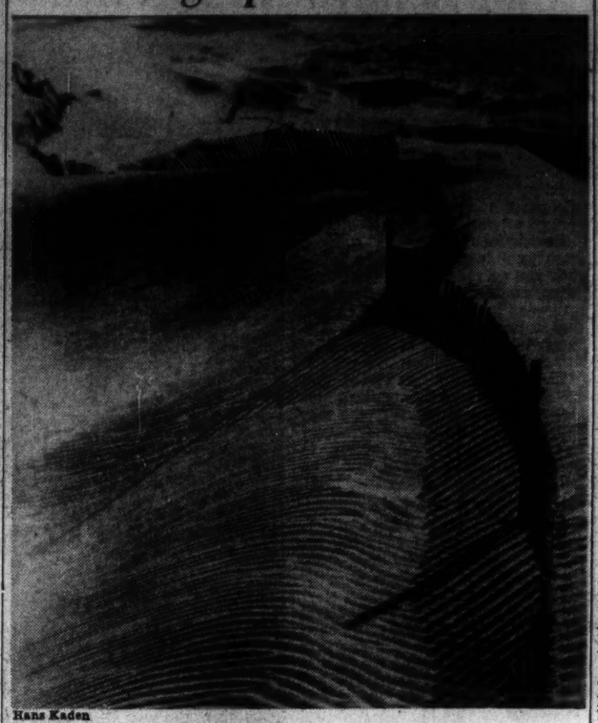
Gov. Charles Edison of New Jersey and Gov. Earl Warren of California, speaking under the auspices of the Council of State Governments, will discuss plans formulated for "Postwar Reconstruction and Development in the States," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

James V. Forrestal, Assistant Secretary of Navy, will report on latest Navy activities on March of Time. Maurice Hindus, columnist and radio commentator, recently returned from Russia, will discuss the Russian campaign, and Governor Coke Stevenson of Texas will speak on States' Rights, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Friday

Eugene Ormandy conducts the Philadelphia Orchestra, opening the program with Cesar Franck's Symphony in D Minor. The concert continues with McCollin's "Pavane"; Rosza's "Pastorale e Danza" and Respighi's "Pines of Rome," MBS-WNAC, 2:30 p. m.

Photographs on Exhibit



Hans Kaden

"Dune Crest"

The photograph by Hans Kaden of Jenkintown, Pa., is one of the 244 prints submitted by pictorial photographers from all over the country and to hang at the twelfth annual Boston Salon of Pictorial Photography in the gallery of the Boston Camera Club, 351 Newbury Street, from March 20 to 26. The gallery will be open free from 1 p. m. to 9 p. m. daily, including Sunday.

Pictorial Camera Artists To Display Prints in Boston

A selection of 244 prints from among more than 700 photographs submitted by pictorial camera artists from all parts of the United States and Canada will be on exhibit at the twelfth annual Boston Salon of Pictorial Photography, which opens on Saturday in the gallery of the Boston Camera Club, 351 Newbury Street.

The gallery will be open free to the public from 1 p. m. to 9 p. m. each day, including Sunday.

On March 22, at 8 p. m., Hans Kaden of Jenkintown, Pa., whose "Dune Crest" is one of the outstanding prints at the Salon, will address members of the Boston Camera Club and the New England Council of Camera Clubs.

Mr. Kaden, one of the best-known and most successful exhibitors in the country, led the list of all photographers last year, with 126 prints in 35 salons. Mr. Kaden will explain his methods, divulging how he makes his successful pictures. His talk will be illustrated by many of his own photographs.

Judges of the pictures appearing in this year's Salon were Miss Eleanor Parke Custis of Washington, one of the leading pictorial photographers of America; Leonard Craeske, well-known sculptor of Boston and Gloucester, Mass.; Prof. John H. Vondell of Amherst, Mass.; Cecil Atwater, President of the Club; and L. Whitney Standish, Treasurer of the Club.

The Boston Camera Club is one of the oldest clubs of its kind in the country. The exhibition gallery at the Club headquarters is one of the finest in Boston.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, March 19
12 noon WMEX 1510kc.

Christian Science Program
For Friday, March 19

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 "David Harum" ..	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Stanley Dixon, Comments	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15 News Service ...	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Shady Valley Folks.....	Popular Music .....
3:30 Hollywood; "Post"..	Treasury Star Parade ..	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks.....	"Do You Know?": quiz.
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk..	"Right to Happiness"..	Shady Valley Folks.....	"Do You Know?": quiz.
4:00 Ella'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music.....	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Walter Compton, news..	Jan Savitt's Orchestra..
4:15 "Sharps and Flats"	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch...	Uncle Sam: drama.....	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra
4:30 Victory Council ..	Air Express Music.....	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String En-	Raymond Scott's Orch..
4:45 Doris Tirrell, organ	Terry O'Toole, songs....	"Young Widder Brown"..	semble; F. Forti, cond.	Bing Crosby, songs.....
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sheelah Carter, news..	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.
5:15 Date Book; Follies.	Dick Tracy: sketch....	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight".....	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service .....
6:00 News comments	"Terry and the Pirates".	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Light Classics: music...
6:15 Song Shop, Bill Elliot	Newscast	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sports stories .....
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news.	Alec Templeton: Songs..	Music for Moderns	News from Abroad.....	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.
6:45 J. B. Kennedy, news	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 Four to Go: variety	Victor Borge: Sports....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news..	March to Victory.....
7:15 Harry James's Or..	Anthony Bruno's Orch..	News of the World.....	Popular Music	R. Salinger; News; Taxes
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Concert Album	Good News Hour: re-
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama	"You and ihe War".....	Traveler"; music; guests	Fred Lang, news.....	ligious program.....
8:00 Ransom Sherman: ..	Earl Godwin, news.....	Frank Morgan; Fanny	"Singin' Sam": songs..	"This Is My Story"; dr.
8:15 variety program...	Tune in Abner	Brice; H. Stafford; or.	Velney Hurd, news.....	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Death Valley Days.	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family"; drama	"The Busy Mr. Bingle":	Songs of the Range.....
8:45 Death Valley; News	"What Should Our	"Aldrich Family"; drama	comedy series	"What's Going On?".....
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	Schools Teach in War-	Music Hall; Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album: Proke-
9:15 teur program	time?".....	orch.; songs; guests....	News Service	fieff's Violin Concerto.
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	Jan Garber's Orchestra.	Rudy Vallee; Jean Davis;	Treasure Hour of Song:	Classical Album .....
9:45 Stage Door Canteen	Orchestra; Trumpeter ..	soloists; orchestra....	soloists; orchestra....	Classical Album .....
10:00 "The First Line"..	Raymond Gram Swing..	Abbott and Harold Peary;	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service .....
10:15 "The First Line"..	Gracie Fields, songs..	comedy; soloist; guest	Sports Interviews	U. S. Army Recruiting..
10:30 Footwar Developm't	World's Most Honored	"Today's News"; drama;	Paul Schubert, news..	Victory Night Watch..
10:45 News; World War II	Music	Guest Speakers; Orch..	Musical Roundup	Johnny Long's Orchestra
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Lionel Hampton's Orch..	News; "Nocturne".....	News Service	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
11:15 E. B. Rideout; Mas-	Harry Greene's Orch....	What Can I Do?: drama.	Milt Herth's Orchestra..	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
11:30 ter Works of Music	Fishermen's Program ..	Music of the New World:	So. American Serenade:	Day's End: music.....
11:45 Music; Dance orch.	Local Sports: Recorded.	Frank Black, conductor	Bob Stanley's Or.; tenor	Day's End: News.....

Friday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock...	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	Musical Clock: variety..	News Service	.....
7:30 Music; News	Musical Program	News Service	Songs: "Fiesta"; music.	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Musical program: News.	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	.....
8:00 News of the World.	Tune Up Time.....	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15 Shopping talk	"Uncle Sam": drama..	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie": News	Morning Watch: religious
8:30 Carl Moore: variety	Musical Highlights	News Service	Haven of Rest.....	Musical Timetable .....
8:45 Carl Moore: News..	News; Morning Notes ...	Herb Lewis & Melodeers	Haven of Rest.....	Musical Timetable .....
9:00 Priscilla Portescue.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk...	News; Ruth Moss.....	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:15 School of the Air	Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam": drama..	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30 of the Americas..	Breakfast Club	Imogene Wolcott: food..	Organ; Vocalists	Studio speaker .....
9:45 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Gene and Glen, songs..	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker .....
10:00 "Valiant Lady": sk.	Morning Market Basket.	News; Military Band...	News Commentator	Musical program .....
10:15 American Stories ..	Air Express Music.....	"The O'Neills": drama...	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy".....
10:30 "Honeymoon Hill"..	Fishermen's Program ..	"Helpmate": drama	"Cheer Up Gang".....	"Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program ..	"A Woman of America"..	"Cheer Up Gang".....	Mason".....
11:00 Food News Roundup	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch..	"Headlines of Tomorrow"	"Kick-Conga!".....
11:15 Second Husband ..	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	New England Cupboard.	Organ Recital: tenor..
11:30 "Brighi Horizons"..	Musical Hits	"Snow Village": sketch.	News: House Party.....	Christian Science Prgm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny".....	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party....	News Service .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk ..	Newscast	News: Hum and Strum..	Boake Carter, news....	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs....	"At the Console".....	"The Pepper Shaker"...
12:30 "Helen Trent".....	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour: talks; music....	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful"...	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy..
1:15 "Ma Perkins".....	Studio String Concert...	"Aunt Jenny": sketch..	Baron Elliott's Orchestra	Italian Melodies .....
1:30 "Vic and Sade": sk.	Studio String Concert...	"Big Sister": sketch....	News; Fashion talk.....	Curtain Time, featuring
1:45 "The Goldbergs"...	Fishermen's Program ..	News Service	Cedric Foster, news....	Jean Harber .....
2:00 Serial drama	Red Cross Interview....	"Light of the World"...	News; Musical Roundup.	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30 "We Love and Learn"	Air Express Music.....	"Guiding Light": drama.	Philadelphia Orchestra;	"Uncle Sam": drama....
2:45 "Pepper Young's"..	Leo Litwin, pianist....	Betty Crocker, talk....	Eugene Ormandy, con-	News Service .....
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	ductor	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Philadelphia Orchestra;	Popular songs .....
3:30 'Hollywood'; 'Post'	Winter Serenade	'Pepper Young's Family'	Eugene Ormandy, con-	"Do You Know?": Quiz
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	"Right to Happiness"...	ductor	"Do You Know?": Quiz
4:00 Eliz'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music.....	"Backstage Wife".....	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Henry Busse's Orch....
4:15 Religious service ..	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Uncle Sam: drama.....	Freddie Slack's Orch..
4:30 Red Cross Program	Air Express Music.....	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Musical Roundup	Will Bradley's Orchestra
4:45 "Talk: Mount'n Music	Terry O'Toole, songs....	"Young Widder Brown"..	Themes and Variations..	Charlie Spivak's Orch..
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sheelah Carter, news...	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book; Follies.	Dick Tracy: sketch.....	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	"Just Plain Bill".....	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight".....	"Front Page Farrell"...	"Superman": sketch	News Service .....
6:00 News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Light Classics: music...
6:15 "Today at Duncans'	News Highlights	The Answer Man.....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sportscast .....
6:30 Walt Cassell's Songs	This Is My Story": dr.	Music for Moderns	News from Abroad.....	Dance orchestra .....
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 Four to Go: variety	Victor Borge: Sports....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15 "Our Secret Weapon"	Anthony Bruno's Orch..	News of the World.....	"Yankee Starlets"; songs	Richard Saltmer, news..
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger":	Red Cross Dramatization	"Halls of Montezuma":	"Lest We Forget": drama
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama..	western drama	John Barry, comments..	Marine Symph. Or.; cho.	Treasury Star Parade...
8:00 Kate Smith Show:	Earl Godwin, news.....	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Rising Up the News"...	Park Street Church
8:15 chorus; band	Dinah Shore, in person..	Graham; F. Black's Or.	The Barries; Willard Trio	Services .....
8:30 "Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy": mu-	"Fifth Parade"; Mark	"The Cisco Kid"; drama.	Park Street Church....
8:45 Thin Man"; News..	sical variety show.....	Warnow's Or.; soloists	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Excursions in Science..
9:00 "Playhouse"; drama.	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Haydn:
9:15 "Playhouse"; drama.	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	Concerto for Harpsi-
9:30 "That Brewster	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	"People Are Funny"	Double or Nothing; uis	chord and Orchestra..
9:45 Boy"; comedy serial	Dance orchestra; Talk..	uis show; Art Baker....	show; J. R. King, m. c.	Classical Album; Olym-
10:00 "Caravan"; Lanny	John Gunther, news....	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Network Sports	pics - Baltimore Coast
10:15 Ross; George	Gracie Fields, songs....	Lou; music; guest....	Network Sports	G'd hockey game; News
10:30 Tibbs; H. Shriner.	World's Most Honored	Frankie Brown, talk ..	Network Sports	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	Music	Elmer Davis, commenats	Network Sports	Jimmy Lunceford's Orch.
11:00 News; Cecil Brown.	Lionel Hampton's Orch..	News; "Nocturne".....	News Service	Shep Field's Orchestra..
11:15 Rideout; Songs	Harry Greene's Orch....	What Can I Do?: drama	Record'd Sports Program	Guy Lombardo's Orch..
11:30 Sid Sudy's Orch....	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	Music Without Words:	Day's End: music.....
11:45 Sid Sudy's Orch....	Newscast; Elmer Davis.	Music You Want.....	Bob Stanley's Orch....	Day's End: News.....

Today on Short Waves

London—6 p. m.—Hello, Children. GSL, 6.11mez, 49.1m; GSC, 9.58mez, 31.3m.
London—6:15 p. m.—Bridgebuilders. GSL, 6.11mez, 49.1m; GSC, 9.58mez, 31.3m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSL, 6.11mez, 49.1m; GSC, 9.58mez, 31.3m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.18mez, 19.7m.
London—8 p. m.—London Letter. GSL, 6.11mez, 49.1m; GSC, 9.58mez, 31.3m; GRC, 2.92mez, 102m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Just Folks. A talk. GSL, 6.11mez, 49.1m; GSC, 9.58mez, 31.3m; GRC, 2.92mez, 102m.
Moscow—9 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.82mez, 25.3m.
London—9 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSL, 6.11mez, 49.1m; GSC, 9.58mez, 31.3m; GRC, 2.92mez, 102m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71mez, 25.3m; VLQ6, 9.58mez, 41m.
Chunking—9:30 p. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.11mez, 49m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.32mez, 19.6m.
London—10:40 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSL, 6.11mez, 49.1m; GSC, 9.58mez.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68mez, 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Child Stages One-Girl Drive For Red Cross

Sybil Siegel, first-grade pupil at the Atherton School in Dorchester, has staged a one-girl drive in her neighborhood for the Red Cross and collected a dollar in pennies which she presented to Mrs. Hamilton Hadden, Jr., volunteer Red Cross Nurse's aide, today.

Without any urging from her family, Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Siegel of Washington Street, Dorchester, without attendance at report luncheons or the stimulus of membership in any portion of the Red Cross organization, Sybil is considered today one of the most efficient and certainly welcome recruits among the Fund workers.

In a note recounting her daughter's feat, Mrs. Siegel wrote:

"When the Red Cross drive was started this month, she was very much impressed with some of the things she heard about the wonderful work your organization is doing for the servicemen.

"So one day, without my knowledge, she went to all the tradespeople she knew, and to our neighbors and asked if they wouldn't help the Red Cross.

"I don't believe they took her too seriously, but they all did give her a few pennies. She brought them home to me and asked me to please send them along to you. So enclosed you will find $1.

"In return all she wants is some Red Cross window stickers so she may give one to each person who gave her the money, so that they will know she never meant the money for herself."

Promptly the precious stickers were delivered in person, along with the sincere thanks of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter and its War Fund workers, to bring added delight to the youthful volunteer who was already proud of her contribution.

Other contributions received recently include:

Individuals:
$2,500—Anonymous, Anonymous.
$2,000—Anonymous, Mrs. Ernest B. Dane.
1,250—Anonymous.
$1,000—Mrs. Fannie Hall Fegan.
$700—Anonymous.
$500—Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. John Shillito, Mrs. Henry Wolcott, Miss Emily B. Shepard, Mrs. J. O. Wells.
$400—Anonymous.
$300—Mrs. Larz Anderson, Anonymous.
$200—Misses E. and L. Corey, Mrs. John C. Olmsted, Mrs. Dexter H. Chamberlain, Mrs. Arthur Wiggin, Martin P. Prowse, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Brown, Mrs. Herbert L. Bowden, Mrs. William S. Febiger, Mrs. Harry Hartley, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Morris, Robert Treat Paine Association.
$190—Anonymous.
$150—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence H. Hansel, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin A. Reece, Anonymous.
$125—Mrs. Kirkland H. Gibson.
$100—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. John Homans, Mrs. William L. Barnard, Miss Annie Hurlburg Jackson, Anonymous, Mrs. J. A. Hall, Miss Fannie L. Barker, Mrs. S. W. Stevens, Miss Caroline L. Humphrey, Mrs. George A. Hall, Miss Mary E. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Holmes, Anonymous, Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher P. Luquer, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Gordon, Mrs. Laura M. Kittredge, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Waterman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Santry, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Beebe, Mrs. Edmund Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Lee, George Nill, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Duane, Miss Mary Scarlett, Miss Alice A. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Bigelow.
$100—Anonymous, Anonymous, Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Goodwin, Mrs. Horace Field, Mr. and Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. Edward E. Blodgett, Mrs. Frank A. Schirmer, Miss Margaret Fish,

Natick Plant Owes Big Debt To Its Women

Women munition makers at the Murray Company plant in Natick, Mass.—a group like none other in the country it is said by officials—know better today the meaning of their job.

Shot down off the North African coast after his airplane had bombed a German tanker and later invalided home, Sergeant Richard K. Ferrill of Framingham told the women yesterday something about war.

The 12,000-ton tanker sank in five minutes but it had put up a barrage when it sighted danger, the plane had run into its aerial wall of ammunition, and badly smashed up, down it swooped into the water a mile offshore.

"Were you picked up?" some one asked.

"No, we swam in."

The throng of women war workers let out an involuntary flutter of "ohs."

Despite the briefness of his remaining time at home, for he is going back to Africa, the Sergeant gave of the remaining hours of his furlough to help in a production rally at the plant.

Mostly Woman Audience

While there have been many production sessions in New England war factories, few have brought out an audience just like this. So many of the workers—70 per cent—are women that they put the men in the background.

But these were not women who do light work where men handle the heavy tasks and the big machines. They were themselves the production workers of the plant who run the machines and lift two or three tons of metal every work day. Women also do the inspecting to assure the fine precision required.

In no other war plant in the country is the actual machine operation and inspection of ammunition being performed exclusively by women, company and union officials declared.

If any of these women felt any glamor in war, the tall, toughened gaunt bombardier erased it. His comment on a few current home problems was asked by Maj. Alexander Smith of the Army's Industrial Services Division, to wit:

What a Soldier Thinks

Strikes—the Sergeant recalled that one night while lying in a trench during a raid, another soldier opened up an American newspaper and read about the strikes at home. "We slept all that night in six inches of water," the Sergeant related. "It was an altitude of 3,800 feet and the water was cold but not freezing. If they could only come over and see us."

Absenteeism—"The only absentees over there are the ones who can't move around."

Hours—"We work 24 hours a day every day."

Rationing—"We lived on hardtack, mutton and oxtail stew for four months."

Standing up in front of an audience proved a tough assignment for the bombardier, who had no show-off in him, and he had to be helped along in getting out his story by the Major. Later Major Smith presented a service flag to Mrs. Hannah Sloan, an inspector at the plant.

A few minutes before the rally the company signed its first agreement with the union. This also had its unusual aspects. The Natick plant is operated by the same company which took over the S. A. Woods Machine Company of South Boston last year.

On refusal of the S. A. Woods management to accept several labor provisions ordered by the National War Labor Board and then by President Roosevelt, the Federal Government seized the Woods property. After running it for a brief time the Army turned it over to the Murray Company of Dallas. Recently a court award of $889,000 including rental value and use of the machinery at the South Boston plant was entered in court here.

Not Returned to Owners

The Natick plant, which began producing last September, was also turned over by the Army to the new management. These are the only properties in the country, it is said, which were not returned to their original owners to operate following a Government seizure.

"The Natick plant is unique in that on actual production nearly 100 per cent of the work is done by women," H. B. Braude of Boston, Vice-President and General Manager of the New England Division of the Murray Company, said today. "Usually, on heavier machine operations, all the workmen are men. Here the men are mostly engaged on repairing, maintenance, and setup.

"Women are rarely put on work as heavy and mechanical as here, where they are running huge machines. They handle up to as much as 4½ tons of metal in an eight-hour day, and do it day in and day out.

"In addition, they have to have a high degree of accuracy, skill and care. All of our inspecting work is done by women."

Matthew Mattison of Boston, field representtaive of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, coincided with Mr. Braude in saying that this was the only ammunition plant in the country that has such a program with its women workers.

Women All But Run This Plant

By a Staff Photographer

Natick War Plant Signs Agreement

Top—Ammunition plant which figured in seizure by Federal Government because of dispute over labor requirements of the War Labor Board signs its first labor union agreement. Seated, left to right, Phillips Ketchum of Natick, attorney for the Murray Company; H. B. Braude, Boston, Vice-President and General Manager of the New England Division of the Murray Company; Matthew Matison, Field Representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Standing, John E. Ferrick, President of the local union; Mrs. Marjorie Staal, its Financial Secretary; Charles Healy, Chief Steward; Phyllis Bilodeau, Recording Secretary, and Charles Gibbs, Treasurer. Jean Donovan, the third woman officer, who is Vice-President, was not on the union committee which signed the contract. Bottom—Production rally at Murray Company plant in Natick, Mass., finds women munitions makers there in great majority.

Public Safety Department Is Proposed for Boston

Organization of a City of Boston Department of Public Safety, in which would be fixed responsibility for enforcement of safety laws, was urged today at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety.

The Committee had under consideration some 10 bills providing for the tightening up of public-safety laws filed as an aftermath of the Cocoanut Grove disaster.

The proposal for a Public Safety Department, to be headed by a commissioner appointed under civil service laws, and receiving a salary of $10,000 a year, came from the Building and Construction Trades Council of the Metropolitan District. Its purpose, according to Ernest A. Johnson, Secretary of the Council, is to bridge the existing gap in the enforcement of the public safety laws in the city.

"It is not a reflection on any commissioner," Mr. Johnson told the Committee, "they cannot go beyond existing laws. They can go so far, and then the book is closed as far as they are concerned."

According to the terms of the bill, the Commissioner of Public Safety would "be charged with responsibility of supervising inspection of all buildings or premises in which 10 or more persons are employed or serviced."

Senator Ralph V. Clampit (R) of Springfield, Chairman of the Committee, asked Mr. Johnson why the Building Commissioner wasn't the man to do the things for which the bill would make the Commissioner of Public Safety responsible.

Mr. Johnson replied that the Building Commissioner in Boston has a man-sized job to enforce the building code.

"Circumstances have shown," Mr. Johnson said, "that the Building Commissioner and the Fire Commissioner need a check and that some provision should be made for filling in the gap in the law."

Other bills heard by the Committee today would reduce to 10 days the time in which a property owner must comply with notice to provide additional egresses from his building; require cafes, restaurants, and night clubs to be equipped with automatic sprinklers; require theaters to project on the screen at least once during each performance a plan or diagram of the theater showing the location of exits; require buildings used as places of public gathering to conduct fire drills for employees.

Big Educational Parley Near

Education in the war effort, ranging from discussions on the shortage of teachers to Government education, defense programs, and analyses of conditions in China, India, and Russia, is to be the theme of the fifty-second annual two-day meeting of the Harvard Teachers Association, at Harvard University, Friday and Saturday, March 19 and 20.

The New England Association of Teachers is also holding its meeting jointly with the Harvard Teachers Association.

Lieut. Col. Herbert G. Espy of the Special Service Division, Service of Supply, War Department, is to discuss what the armed services expect of schools and colleges at a general meeting in Sanders Theater, Friday, at 8 p. m.

Other speakers scheduled to be heard, discussing the educational problems of their own bureaus, will be Edgar Fuller, Civil Aeronautics Administration; Walter D. Cocking, Consumers Division, Office of Price Administration and Kenneth L. Heaton, Office of Civilian Defense.

The meeting is to be inaugurated by conferences on social studies in wartime and postwar problems, Friday, at 3:30 p. m. On Saturday morning another series of conferences will be held. There will be luncheon at 12:30 p. m., on Saturday, at the Harvard Faculty Club. A general meeting, at 2:15 p. m. will wind up the meeting.

In the general meeting Lin Mousheng, author of "Men and Ideas," is to talk on "China Today and Tomorrow." Anup Singh, Indian author, will speak on "India and World Events." Capt. Sergei Kournakoff, author of "Russia's Fighting Forces," will talk on the present situation in Russia.

Battalion Gives Tobin a Scroll

Officers of the First Battalion, 241st Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Dawes on Deer Island today presented a testimonial scroll to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin at City Hall.

The scroll was awarded by the officers in appreciation of the facilities and services extended to them by the Deer Island House of Correction officials since the battalion's arrival there in September, 1940.

Auto Tank Fill-Ups Due Next Saturday

Number 4 gasoline ration coupons in the A books are good until midnight Sunday for three gallons each.

But there's a catch to it. Don't forget that most gasoline filling stations are closed Sunday. If you intend to use up all your coupons, better plan to do it before seven o'clock Saturday night.

Russian Officers Sign Guest Book

Fay

Governor Saltonstall Host to Navy Men

Following the signing of the Executive Guest Book, these Russian naval officers invited the Governor to view the film "Siege of Leningrad" at the Majestic Theater. Many Russian sailors also were guests of the theater. Left to right—Governor Saltonstall, Mme. Nila Magidoff, on speaking tour of nation in behalf of Russian War Relief; Chief Engineer Sergei Sergeichov, signing the book; Capt. Feodor Paniflov, and Dr. Zinaida Rozina of Leningrad, ship's doctor.

OPA Answers Questions On Meat Rations

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration today issued the following series of questions and answers on meat rationing, which starts March 29:

Q. When may I start using my red ration stamps in war book two?

A. Red stamps marked "A" in war ration book two will be valid beginning Monday, March 29. These stamps will be used to ration meats and cheese, butter, margarine, shortenings and other fats and oils, as well as canned fish.

Q. Will some red stamps in war book two be set aside for buying meats exclusively?

A. No. All valid red stamps may be used interchangeably to buy any foods on the new ration list.

Q. May I use all my valid red stamps to buy only meat?

A. Yes. You may use all your red stamps to buy only meat if you don't intend to buy cheese, or butter—or any one other food, for which you will need the red ration stamps.

Q. How long will the red "A" stamps be valid?

A. The red stamps marked "A" which will be valid beginning March 29 will be good throughout April.

Q. When may I start using additional red ration stamps?

A. Red stamps marked "B" will be valid beginning April 4; stamps marked "C" beginning April 11, stamps marked "D" on April 18; and stamps marked "E" beginning April 25. Stamps "A" through "D" may be used until the end of April. The expiration date of stamp "E" will be announced later.

Point Values

Q. How will I know how many points I shall need for a pound of butter and a half pound of cheese?

A. The point price of all foods to be rationed with red stamps will be listed on an official table of point values similar to the one now used for processed foods. At least one such table will be posted in each store which sells any of the rationed foods listed.

Q. Will point prices of meat as well as cheese and butter be posted on the same list?

A. Yes. All the foods rationed with the red stamps in war ration book two will be included on one list.

Q. Will the point value per pound of all meats be the same?

A. No. The point value per pound of meat will vary according to the cut, just as the point value of cans of processed foods now differ according to the products they contain.

Q. Will the point value of the same cut of meat be the same in all stores?

A. Yes. The point value of the same cut of meat will be uniform throughout the United States, just as the point value of the same amount of any one rationed processed foods is the same now.

Q. Will the point value of meat or cheese or butter differ according to quality or grade?

Depend on Cut

A. No. The point value of meat will depend only on the cut. All hard cheeses will have the same point value. The point value of butter will be the same regardless of quality or grade.

Q. May I buy meats, cheese, and butter without ration stamps until March 29?

A. Yes. You may now buy any foods not already rationed or "frozen" without ration stamps.

Q. Which of the foods to be rationed with red stamps are now "frozen" at retail?

A. All canned meats, canned fish, and canned shellfish, whose sales have been frozen since February 18, will continue to be withheld from retail sale until rationing begins.

Q. Will any additional foods be frozen before rationing begins?

A. That depends on the extent of retail buying during the next two weeks. If consumers do not buy excessively, retail sales will continue as usual until rationing begins. In no event will sales of fresh meat be frozen.

Q. Will chicken be rationed?

A. No. Poultry and game are not included in the ration program.

Q. Will fresh fish be rationed?

A. No. Only fish and fish products and shellfish in hermetically sealed containers of glass or tin will be rationed.

Q. Will cream cheese and cottage cheese be rationed?

A. No. Soft and perishable cheeses will not be rationed, nor will cheese spreads containing less than 30 per cent by weight of rationed cheese.

Q. Will salad oils be rationed?

A. Yes. All salad oils, except unblended olive oil, will be rationed, but prepared salad dressing and mayonnaise are not included in the ration program.

While the matter was not covered in the official question and answer list, the OPA has announced that farmers selling butter and meat are supposed to collect ration coupons from the purchasers.

Bay State Marines Are Made Majors

Twelve United States Marine Corps Captains from Massachusetts are among the 236 officers recently promoted to the rank of Major. The Massachusetts men are:

Jesse J. Burks, Cambridge; Horace W. Fuller, Brookline; John Howland, Quincy; Ira J. Irwin, Stoughton; Albert F. Lucas, Pittsfield; Richard McCarthy, Jr., Medford; Sumner W. Meredith, Roxbury; Eric W. Ojerholm, Brighton; Richard G. Ruby, Newton Highlands; James F. Sherman, Somerville; Everett W. Smith, Brookline; and Millard C. Sodomka, Salem.

Shippers' Advisers Meet

By a Staff Photographer

N. E. Board Gathers at the Hotel Statler

Left to right—B. H. Taylor, Deputy Director, transportation and storage division of stockpiling and transportation, War Production Board; H. F. McCarthy, Director, division of traffic movement, Office of Defense Transportation; Richard L. Bowditch, Director, New England States Fuel Committee.

Early Freezing of Manpower In Coal Mines Held Vital to N. E.

"If manpower in the coal mines is not frozen pretty soon, it will be impossible to meet New England's bituminous coal needs this year," said Richard L. Bowditch, President of the C. H. Sprague Coal Company, speaking before the 17th annual meeting of the New England Shippers Advisory Board in the Hotel Statler today.

"If we lose two weeks of mining time about April 1," declared Mr. Bowditch, "we shall never make it up this year."

Mr. Bowditch pointed out that due to conversions from oil to coal New England's bituminous coal needs were 20,000,000 tons more than last year. He said, however, that there was plenty of coal in the country to meet these needs, that the only problem is to get it here.

"I am inclined to think," he explained, "that it too much to ask the rails to handle so much coal, adding that he believed there must be some colliers available for shipments by water. He was also emphatic in urging that the East avoid rationing of coal at all costs.

Non-essential rail travel, which he defined as the "visit-friend or home-for-week-end travel" will soon have to stop, Henry F. McCarthy, director of the division of traffic movements, Office of Defense Transportation, declared earlier at the meeting.

Vacation trips, visits to servicemen, and personal or official business travel was considered essential, Mr. McCarthy continued.

"There is too much complacency," Mr. McCarthy charged, "among those who use train service for traveling as to the ability of the present railroad plants to supply enough transportation to carry us through 1943 and to meet the future transportation problems."

He urged employers to aid the situation by spreading vacations throughout the year, starting them in the middle of the week, and doing everything possible to avoid holiday train trips.

B. H. Taylor, deputy director, transportation and storage division of stockpiling and transportation in the War Production Board, told the meeting that the railroads of the United States cannot count on getting as much steel as they need for repairs, betterments, and maintenance, or even as much as the ODT will allow them for these purposes.

"I use steel merely to illustrate the point I am making," Mr. Taylor said. "The same situation exists with respect to other critical materials."

June C. Richdale, Vice-President and General Manager of Colonial Beacon Oil Company, and head of the New England Council's liquid fuels committee, told the railroad men present they could feel "justly proud" of their performance the past winter in handling fuel oil. He added that they had proved beyond shadow of a doubt their "ability to deliver our entire requirements if tank cars to ship it in were available."

Mr. Richdale reaffirmed his belief—repudiated last Sunday by Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator—that next winter had a good possibility of being more comfortable for New Englanders than the last one was.

His reasons for optimism, he said, were: The extent of this year's conversion program, and the putting into operation by next year of two new pipe lines into the East Coast, plus normal movements of oil by barge and the splendid service performed by the railroads. These factors, he added, led him to feel that "if we can pick out the biggest tank cars for the long runs and overhaul them . . . so as to take advantage of full train operation" and provided the needs of the armed forces do not surprise us, "we shall have so much more oil here this summer and next winter that I am sure we can all be quite comfortable."

The oil official added that because "our inventories will be nil on April first" New Englanders should continue to economize through the spring but that he hoped by vacation time the unit value of gasoline coupons could be stepped up enough to permit automobile vacations.

"To have a fair appraisal of the outlook," Mr. Richdale concluded, "we cannot afford to overlook the needs of our armed forces. They will probbaly double and may treble and we may find it necessary to supply them from the East Coast rather than from their normal supply points. If we are making the most of our facilities, and this condition comes about, I am sure New Englanders will cheerfully sacrifice their personal comfort and shiver through another winter, but in spite of these reservations, which no prudent person could overlook, I am still on the optimistic side."

Republican Canal Support Still in Doubt

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Whether New England Republicans as a bloc will support Democratic leader John W. McCormack's bill to authorize construction of a New Jersey ship canal as a means of bringing oil into Boston remained in doubt today, but Republican leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., said the G. O. P. members were considering it.

The question was raised at the weekly meeting of the New England Republicans yesterday, but a roll call on the floor interrupted the discussion, and no decision was reached.

Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, Majority Leader, reportedly has been wooing his 22 Republican colleagues from New England for support.

The Rivers and Harbors committee reported the bill favorably on Tuesday, after hearings at which Representative McCormack pointed out that completion of the "missing link" across New Jersey would make possible shipment of Texas oil from Florida to Boston by inland protected waterway.

The Committee, by increasing Representative McCormack's proposed appropriation from $187,000,000 to $197,000,000, sought to overcome a major objection of New Jersey opponents who warned that their state would not agree to stand expenses of acquiring the necessary land for the three-mile-long, 27-foot-deep channel.

Representative Martin said the New England Republicans also considered the already authorized Florida canal, if completed with the New Jersey stretch, would provide an inside water route from Mexico to Boston.

432,000 Gallons Of Gasoline Saved

A total of 432,000 gallons of gasoline was saved in the operation of Massachusetts State-owned vehicles during the first 10 months of 1942, as compared to the corresponding 1941 period, the Office of Price Administration reported today.

This saving, brought through emphasis on conservation, was gained despite the fact that gasoline consumption for State Guard vehicles was doubled, George J. Cronin, State Purchasing Agent and State Mileage Administrator, said.

In Rhode Island, about one-third of the State-owned cars and trucks have been taken from the roads, Mileage Administrator G. Merlyn O'Keefe declared. A program of voluntary effort on the part of State officials to reduce mileage of nearly 750,000 motor vehicles owned by government units throughout the country was responsible for these savings, OPA said.

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American Force Recaptures Gafsa in Tunisian Drive

Continued from Page 1

ican forces on the Tunisian front, have recaptured Gafsa after a 30-mile drive and pressed on beyond that rail city and air base toward the Gabès bottleneck, it was announced.

Only a few hours were required for reoccupation of the town which had been abandoned by Allied troops in the face of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's mid-February offensive.

A communiqué said that little opposition was encountered and United States patrols, assisted by mobile French units and guarded by Allied aerial squadrons, drove after the retreating Germans into the area of El Guetar, 12 miles to the southeast.

Gafsa lies 85 miles northwest of Gabès, a major supply port for Marshal Rommel's forces in the Mareth Line zone, and restores the Allied threat to his rear.

The bulletin declared that Allied positions were improved in the northern sector of the Mareth Line front during March 16, 17 and 18.

This was the first authoritative Allied statement which would tend to bear out German radio reports that Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery's Eighth Army had begun a four-division push against Marshal Rommel's lines in that region.

The German High Command declared in a communiqué broadcast from Berlin that "strong enemy infantry attacks against the South Tunisian front were repulsed, with heavy losses inflicted on the enemy." Strong German air formations participated in the fighting, it said.

"In Northern Tunisia west of Sedjenane, as a result of heavy attacks, the enemy made local gains which were later restored by counterattacks," the communiqué said. "Fighting continues."

General Patton Is Tank Specialist

The change in the American command has replaced Maj. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall with General Patton, armored force specialist, as commander of United States troops on the Western Tunisian front.

This dispatch did not bring out immediately the new assignment of General Fredendall, who was in command of American troops in Western Tunisia at the time of the Axis breakthrough in mid-February and the subsequent Allied counteroffensive.

General Patton served in the Mexican War and in a period of World War I as an aide to General Pershing. His early experiences in tank warfare caused him to be entrusted later with the task of training an American tank corps in the California desert for the current African fighting.

He believes in leading men personally into battle and keeps two tanks with him always for his own personal use.

He was nominated as a lieutenant general only a week ago by President Roosevelt.

Commando Deputy Set Air Speed Mark

By the Associated Press

London, March 18

The appointment of Air Vice-Marshal A. H. Orlebar as Deputy Chief of Combined Operations, to put the weight of additional air power into Commando attacks, was disclosed today.

A former holder of the world's air speed record, Marshal Orlebar takes the place vacated earlier by the transfer of Air Vice-Marshal J. M. Robb to North Africa. Marshal Orlebar set a speed mark of 357.7 m. p. m. in September, 1929.

The new Deputy Chief captained the British Schneider Trophy teams in 1929 and 1931.

Russia:

Tanks and Planes In Titanic Battle

A titanic tank struggle, with a German air umbrella of Junkers dive bombers met by Soviet Stormoviks trying to knock out the German armor, was being waged in the northern Donets River Valley, but the Russians reported their lines refused to give before the masses of tanks hurled against them.

The German High Command, in a commuuiqué broadcast by the Berlin Radio, said the Germans were on the offensive throughout the sector from Kharkov to Kursk, inflicting "extremely heavy losses" on the Russians.

"Enemy forces encircled southeast of Kharkov have bene annihilated with the exception of small remnants," it said.

South of Orel, midway between Kharkov and Moscow, the Germans said the Russians on Wednesday "renewed their attack on a wide front" in several waves which "collapsed with heavy losses for the enemy." It claimed 116 Soviet tanks were destroyed.

Northwest of Moscow, south of Lake Ilmen, the Russians were reported to have stormed German positions again but, the communiqué said, the attacks were in vain.

Far northwest of Kharkov, in the area west of Sevsk, and along a line east of Kharkov and extending down into the Donets Basin, the Germans were said to be concentrating reserves and tanks against narrow sectors, striving violently to break through toward cities and towns still held by the Russians.

On the central battlefront, the Russians were reported swooping down upon scores of settlements south of Bely and were said to be shaping a wide attack on a stretch of the Vyazma-Smolensk railway in the drive to fashion a pincers about Smolensk. Much of the fighting was said to be west of the Dnieper River headwaters.

On the northwestern front, Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's men continued their offensive directed at Staraya Russa, Soviet advices said.

Nazi Planes Lead Tanks Into Battle

Trying to smash their way across the Russian line, west of the Donets, a Russian dispatch said, the Germans were sending Junkers 87s and 88s, accompanied by fighter planes, into battle ahead of the tanks. Soviet aviation, however, was reported meeting every challenge.

Tank battles were waged on hard, snow-packed ground.

Red Star said Russian aviation action generally could be characterized now as antitank and asserted the Red Army's Stormovik bombers had inflicted great losses on German armor. Plane duels aloft were reported becoming more frequent, however. Both sides apparently had suffered heavily.

A Soviet communiqué told of the capture of 32 more villages south of Bely, which is northwest of Smolensk. tI was in this forest-covered area, where the settlements are strung out between extensive groves, that the sharpest Soviet attacks appeared to be coming.

Currently there was sharp fighting for the town of Dronovka, with the Red Army successfully driving the Germans back, and there was every indication here that the Russian offensive in the area was gaining initiative and power in the smash toward Smolensk.

Red Star said the Russian occupation of Vskhody, which was announced Wednesday, marked the eleventh district center to be recaptured in Smolensk Province.

Vskhody was taken only after a hard fight to dislodge the Germans from the forests and drive them away from a defense line on the Ugra River, Red Star reported. A flanking movement which squeezed the enemy out southward and westward effected the capture of the town.

It was not clear whether the push aimed toward the Vyazma-Smolensk rail line was in the direction of Durovo, a large railway junction halfway between Vyazma and Smolensk on the 100-mile stretch of rail, or whether it was slanting down west of the junction to encircle it.

Fighting conditions in the entire area became more difficult with a thaw setting in, and German infantry counterattacks were being backed up with the support of 10 or more field guns, Red Star said.

With the snow melting in the area, fighters were abandoning their skis, the dispatch said.

Associated Press

A Pause in the Southwest Pacific

Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, who commanded United States troops in the Sanananda sector of New Guinea, as he rested a moment on his way up to the front lines at Buna. He is shown at a collecting station on the island.

In Burma:

British Forced Back By Japanese Thrust

The British announced that "further adjustment of our positions" had been necessary on the Western Burma front to prevent isolation of units north of Rathedaung.

This adjustment, a communiqué said, was forced by enemy pressure on the Arakan front east of the Mayu River.

Forward detachments until recently on the Kaladan River in the Kanzauk area have rejoined the main British forces, the communiqué said.

Delayed dispatches state that Japanese forces, pushing in two columns north and west into Western Burma since March 1, have forced British and Indian troops to withdraw westward from Kyauktaw, situated 55 miles north of Akyab on the Kaladan River.

As a result, the Japanese may threaten the land supply routes to British troops fighting on Mayu Peninsula within 10 miles of Akyab.

One column of the Japanese, pushing north up the west bank of the Kaladan from the vicinity of Akyab, turned westward above Kyauktaw in an encircling movement that forced the Indian garrison to withdraw through a narrow corridor to the north and west to Buthidaung on the upper Mayu Peninsula.

Most of the Indian troops escaped through the narrow corridor, which the RAF held open by dispatching fighter bombers on 250 sorties during the day to prevent the Japanese from completing a ring around the river port.

The second Japanese column, believed to be of considerable size, has been driving directly west from the Arakan Hill positions since the end of February.

This column has crossed the Kaladan approximately 70 miles north of Akyab in the vicinity of Kaladan City.

Because of the inaccessible nature of this mountain region, information concerning this thrust is confused and its objective is undetermined, but if the column continues westward it will threaten to isolate all British forces operating since December on the Mayu Peninsula.

For the past two days large and small parties of Indian troops have been arriving at Buthidaung, tired after their 25-mile hike through the mountains.

In the Air:

Nazi Bomb Destroys Women's Hostel

A low-flying German raider bombed a women's hostel, killing five persons and injuring 12 in an attack before dawn today on an East Anglian coast town.

The hostel was virtually demolished by a direct hit.

Norway:

Port of Stavanger Closed at Night

German naval authorities have forbidden vessels to enter the port of Stavanger on the Norwegian southwest coast between 11 p. m. and 6 a. m. because of the heavy protective screen of mines laid within the fjord and outside the harbor entrance, the Berlin radio said today.

In Atlantic:

3 U-Boats Sunk By Allied Craft

Running battles between submarine packs and convoy ships indicated that Germany has launched the expected mass U-boat campaign against Allied shipping in the North Atlantic.

From both sides of the ocean came reports of clashes with these results:

1. At least three U-boats were sunk and many others probably damaged by Allied escort vessels and the RAF during a 72-hour battle last month. The British Admiralty's announcement, made in London, said the convoy "did not escape without loss" but gave no details in this connection.

2. The Coast Guard cutter Campbell rammed, shelled, and sank one big enemy submarine and depth-bombed five others in a fight with an undersea wolf pack about three weeks ago. The Navy said the Campbell was damaged but reached port with the aid of other vessels.

News of the battles, which apparently were separate actions, came 24 hours after a joint announcement by London, Ottawa, and Washington that a master plan had been worked out to combat U-boat warfare.

The Campbell's feat was the most dramatic account of anti-submarine warfare yet released by the Navy.

The 2,000-ton Campbell drove four submarines below the surface by running full tilt at them and helped a corvette engage another U-boat, with inconclusive results, before it sighted the sixth target.

"Steering a collision course for the Nazi sub," the Navy related, "the cutter bore down upon it and continued on its path until the U-boat was so close the Campbell's gun fire had to be discontinued. The enemy sub was dealt a glancing blow by the cutter.

"As the sub drifted free of the cutter following the collision, the cutter's guns resumed firing, and got off several rounds at point-blank range. The Campbell's officers could see the sub shudder from the impact of exploding shells."

Then they watched the big submarine slowly settle and sink stern first.

The collision left the cutter with a 12-foot rip in its side below the water line but it was towed to an East Coast port for repairs.

British, American and Fighting French escort ships and RAF Liberators and Sunderlands took part in the battle announced by London.

The first U-boat destroyed was sighted by the former American destroyer Beverly, which forced it to dive. The British destroyer Vimy then blasted it back to the surface with depth charges and both destroyers opened fire, sinking it. Forty-nine of the U-boat's crew were rescued from the water.

The Beverly, with 40 of the German prisoners below decks, chased and engaged five other U-boats during the battle that continued the following two days and nights.

The Admiralty called it "one of the greatest battles of the winter between naval escorts of a convoy and U-boats."

New Guinea:

Hidden Japanese Base Discovered

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters announced discovery of elaborately prepared Japanese positions about 50 miles above Buna, New Guinea, which apparently were intended for use as the base for a new offensive by the 15,000 enemy troops reported killed in the battle of the Bismarck Sea.

The positions, which had been evacuated in haste recently, were found by Allied ground forces mopping up in the area of the Mambare River mouth, said the communiqué, which also reported that Allied airmen had plastered Rapopo airdrome at Rabaul, New Britain, with 392 bombs.

The positions designed for a Japanese force which never got to them were described as "an elaborate and recently constructed enemy defense system, including prepared positions, pill boxes, and hospital and other installations for a large force."

"Signs of recent hasty evacuation indicate a decisive blow dealt the enemy on the north front by destruction of the convoy in the Bismarck Sea battle, these positions having no doubt been constructed in preparations for their coming for a probable future intended offensive," the communiqué said.

The Mambare River mouth is between Buna, now held by Allied forces, and Lae, Japanese base still farther up the coast toward which the 22-ship Japanese convoy with its 15,000 troops was heading when it was destroyed by Allied airmen.

Meanwhile an attack on Rabaul, just after dusk Tuesday, started many explosions and fires, indicating heavy destruction of aircraft on the ground, the communiqué said. All the heavy bombers participating in the raid returned despite violent antiaircraft fire and the efforts of two Japanese night fighters to attack them.

Allied medium bombers raided the enemy-occupied town of Langgoer, on the Kai Islands between Australia and New Guinea, and caused heavy damage to houses, barracks, and workshops in the dock area, it was announced. Two waves of bombers carried out the mission and met only light anti-aircraft fire.

Knox Reports:

Japan's Ship Losses Are 1,857,000 Tons

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, says Japan has lost about 1,857,000 tons of shipping, or one-third of its tonnage at the beginning of the war, but has replaced about half of its losses by seizure of foreign ships, new buildings, and salvage.

Mr. Knox said that while the war prospects of the United Nations are bright "the journey to victory has just begun."

Asserting that no one directing war operations "believes that we have reached a secure position of affairs," Mr. Knox added:

"In the Atlantic, we are confronted with a menace of formidable proportions. We have vast areas of the world to reconquer. But our enemies are aware of this fact: thanks to the mighty exertions of Russia, Britain, China, and our country, we have reached the point where the conduct of this struggle will be, from now on, of our own choosing. The initiative is ours."

Bismarck Sea:

Only 5 Japanese Survive Sea Battle

Only five of an estimated 15,000 Japanese soldiers and sailors survived the Battle of the Bismarck Sea when Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bombers destroyed an armada of 22 Japanese ships, Elmer Davis announced.

The Director of the Office of War Information told a press conference that about 100 Japanese survivors made their way to New Guinea by rubber boat or by other means but that all but five have been hunted down and either killed or captured.

Tokyo claims of serious American naval losses in the Southwest Pacific are completely untrue, Mr. Davis declared, asserting that "every one of our naval losses has been announced and by no stretch of the imagination could they be called serious."

Allied Assault of Mareth Line Answer to Long Preparation

Continued from Page 1

States Navy and which showed up later in the Coral Sea at Midway and in the Solomons. They also gave the Americans a chance to get the "know how" of war before the big battle began.

Perhaps even more imporant than these preparations was the partial resolution of the French political tangle behind the front. Nothing is more important to an army in battle than the security of it rear.

Axis Sought Dissension

There is little doubt that the German plans had hoped for sufficient dissension and unrest among French and Arabs in Algiers and Morocco to produce at the crucial moment a real uprising behind the lines. They certainly hoped; and perhaps still hope, that Generalissimo Franco in Spain will make his weight felt at the crucial moment.

Allied diplomacy has not completely eliminated either of these threats. But at least in Algiers it has made long steps forward which reached their culmination March 17 in Gen. Henri Giraud's abolition of Vichy decrees and his removal during previous weeks of dozens of his subordinates whose attitude to the United Nations cause was at the best dubious and at the worst hostile.

The abolition of the Vichy decrees was an indispensable requisite for the launching of the military attack. That situation had to be brought at least within range of a solution before it would be safe to proceed. It has at least reached the point where Winston Churchill in Parliament has complimented General Giraud. And that compliment from Mr. Churchill was in effect an order to Gen. Charles de Gaulle to at least examine the olive branch which was being extended from Algiers.

With relations between the two French generals at least brought to the speaking stage the danger that friction between their followers would jeopardize the success of the campaign is removed. They may not see fit to agree on the last final point of an open merging of their separate organizations into a single French machine for the liberation of their country. But at least their disagreements will not constitute an acute military obstacle to the final move against Marshal Rommel.

General Franco is still more concerned in his public addresses with hostility to Soviet Russia than he is with co-operation with the Allies. He clings to his ideological connection with Hitler. As a result, heavy American forces are still pinned to the Spanish Moroccan frontier to guard the vital life line from the Tunisian front to Casablanca and Dakar. If the worst should happen that might prove the only avenue of escape.

Thus, the mere public statements of General Franco have proven worth an army to Hitler. He has kept that army off the back of Marshal Rommel.

Political Improvement

Whether both the French and Spanish situations have been handled as wisely as possible is a highly controversial question. All that can be said with certainty is that they have been handled as well as the State Department in Washington, largely unpracticed in the war diplomacy, has been able to handle it. At least it has succeeded, perhaps belatedly, in bringing about a much better internal condition in French Africa.

And at least both French and Spanish political situations have been improved to the point where Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower felt safe to give the signal to start the big push which may drive Rommel into the Mediterranean and clear the way for the real battle of Europe.

12th Air Force Busy; 486 Missions in Day

By the Associated Press

New York, March 18

Col. J. S. Allard, who has just returned to the United States from North Africa, said that the 12th Air Force is one of the busiest in the world. It has operated every day since the landings there and one day flew 486 missions, Colonel Allard told the press yesterday.

Colonel Allard, who was awarded the Silver Star by Maj. Gen. James J. Doolittle, 12th Air Force Commander, for distinguished service during the Allied attack at Oran, said that the fliers are fighting "under incredible conditions."

He declared, however, that "I have never heard one of them gripe. All they can think about is fighting. Their morale is unbelievably high and that is true of the entire Air Force from the privates to General Doolittle, who is doing a masterful job."

Policy in Tires Eased Further

WASHINGTON, March 18 — Grade II tires will be available April 1 to motorists with gasoline mileage allowances exceeding 240 miles a month—which means most B. C. and T card holders.

At the same time, Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown said late March 16, in making that announcement, a limited number of Grade I tires—highest grade casings—will be available for those with allowances of 560 or more miles a month.

The action was Mr. Brown's second liberalization of the tire rationing restrictions, and was made possible, he said, by the release of additional tires by Rubber Administrator William Jeffers. He said Mr. Jeffers has increased the quota of Grade I tires from 321,827 in March to 540,000 in April, Grade II tires from 25,000 to 540,000, and truck tires from 299,000 to 360,000.

Fliers Escape Plane Before Crash in South

BATON ROUGE, La., March 18 (AP)—In orderly precision 10 fliers abandoned their burning B-17 flying fortress yesterday and from a low altitude parachuted to safety in a cypress swamp about 15 miles west of here near the town of Grosse Tete.

Their big bomber struck earth a few moments later and was demolished. The ship was en route from the Smoky Hill base at Salina, Kan., to Gulfport, Miss., Harding Field Army Airbase officers reported.

The fliers worked their way through the swamp and were picked up by searching parties from Harding Field.

Democratic Party Warned by Tobin

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 18 (AP)—Daniel J. Tobin, writing in the International Teamster, official publication of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, warned the Democratic Party to "stop crucifying the trade-union movement."

Many labor leaders, the Teamsters' President wrote, feel they are being "sold down the river by the party they helped put in power."

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Fascist 'Fifth Columnists' Spread Web in Tunisia

Following is the second of two articles on the complicated background of the political and economic situation in Tunisia and its relation to the present military struggle in North Africa. The first appeared on March 17.

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fascist political tactics in Tunisia during the past two decades were the typical methods of "fifth column" work. However, the privileged position of the Italian community in Tunisia, together with that country's special significance for Italian Mediterranean strategy, gave the Fascist problem in the Protectorate an unusual aspect.

The Fascist Government did not hesitate, therefore, to mount its heaviest political guns in order to browbeat France in Tunisia into complete subservience. Only a few months after the March on Rome, the first official Fascist propagandist reached Tunis.

Shortly thereafter, in 1924, Margherita Sarfatti, as semiofficial spokesman for the regime, opened the Tunisian question in her aggressive volume "Tunisiaca," to which the Premier himself contributed a foreword. The following year found Italian agents active near the Tripolitanian border. At that time Benito Mussolini described the political situation in Tunisia as a sword of Damocles threatening to imperil the existence of all Italians in the Protectorate.

Mussolini's Tactics

Alternating threats and compliance, Premier Mussolini hinted in January, 1926, that he might be willing to abandon the Italian element in Tunisia if France would support Italian aspirations in Syria and Asia Minor. This "peace feeler" was followed by a military demonstration at Tripoli, where the Duce appeared in April, 1926, with an armada of dreadnoughts, cruisers, torpedo boats and submarines.

Still Fascist policies failed in their objectives. France was determined to end Italian privileges in Tunisia. To prevent an increase of Italian colonization, French interests sought to buy every available acre of Tunisian land. The French historian and colonial administrator Monchicourt recommended in numerous articles the neutralization of Italian influence by the "importation" of non-Italian European elements.

Unfortunately, the entire problem thus took on an ever stronger chauvinistic aspect. Both France and Italy were mainly interested in numerically surpassing one another.

Since all French efforts to facilitate the naturalization of Italians had been rather unsuccessful —2,632 Italians adopted French nationality between 1891 and 1923 —and the Italian Government continued to oppose the principle of automatic naturalization, introduced by the Tunisian decree of 1921 and confirmed in a law issued in 1923, France launched a new "naturalization assault" against the Italian community. During the next decade 12,750 Italians became French citizens.

Political Camouflage

In trying to combat French methods, the task of Fascist propaganda was facilitated by the strong nationalistic feelings of the Italian masses in Tunisia. To be sure, Fascist work was legally camouflaged. Local sections of the party did not exist in the country. Tunisian Fascists were members of the Rome Fascio. This situation paved the way for large-scale activities on the part of the Italian Consulate General, whose official status made the party's work all the more effective.

Still, Fascist emissaries and agents had to overcome considerable difficulties since the predominantly Sicilian masses in Tunisia were led by an intellectual élite of Leghorn Jews and a financially influential liberal Italian bourgeoisie which regarded Fascist ideology with great suspicion. Fascist propaganda, however, succeeded in overcoming such resistance.

The second phase of the Italian campaign, designed to replace the leaders of the Italian community by Fascist storm troopers imported from Italy, brought quick success. Under the supervision of the Italian Consulate General and Secret Police, the various Italian organizations such as veterans' associations, patriotic societies, sport leagues, Italian Chamber of Commerce, etc., were being transformed into hotbeds of Fascist propaganda. Of special importance were the Italian schools and Fascist youth organizations. The latter sent 2,000 Italian children to Italy every year to complete their Fascist training in militarized "recreation" camps.

Consulate's Control

It goes without saying that the Italian Consulate thus exercised control over the activities of every Italian in the country. This consular influence explains why most Italian nationals in Tunisia regard the Consulate General as their actual Tunisian Government and the French authorities as a political nuisance.

In the journalistic field Fascist propaganda has at its disposal several mouthpieces. Most influential was the long-established L'Unione.

On the other hand, the Italian community, and especially the agricultural population, is closely linked with several Italian financial institutions in the country providing credit from wealthy Tunisian sources for the countless smaller channels of Italian settlements and artisan establishments. Most noteworthy among them is the Credito Agrario. All these institutions contributed to a considerable degree to the development of Italian agriculture in the Protectorate, estimated at 250,000 acres in 1939 as compared to over 2,000,000 acres in French possession.

However, most of the French owners are owners of large estates. In the field of viticulture the situation is different. According to the French census figures of 1936, for instance, the country has more than 3,000 vineyards covering 105,000 acres. 1,891 of them, covering 60,000 acres, are in Italian hands.

Struggle Intensified

The political struggle between France and Italy, therefore, became more bitter with every passing year. Especially after 1929 Fascist methods became increasingly ruthless under the influence of the economic crisis and under the impact of French successes in the field of naturalization.

The National Socialist revolution in Germany obviously increased the prestige of Fascism among Italians in Tunisia. Naturalization figures began to drop abruptly. French foreign policy, on the other hand, encouraged by the Stresa conference and Premier Mussolini's anti-German attitude, took steps to settle the Tunisian question.

In 1934, Foreign Minister Pierre Laval, diverting Italian aggression towards Ethiopia, yielded to Fascist demands in Southern Libya and Eritrea. Nevertheless, the final solution of the Tunisian question was postponed until 1945.

Until then the temporary agreement of 1919 was to remain in force.

"Agreement" Renounced

Yet the "agreement" was short-lived due to the sanctions struggle between Italy and the League of Nations and the conflict in Spain. It was renounced by the Fascist Government in December, 1938.

Since 1936 powerful Italian industrial interests, the Terni and Montecatini trusts, closely linked with the Mussolini-Ciano family, reportedly had been engaged in a bitter legal struggle against the Moroccan Office Chérifien des Phosphates in order to wrest control of the Moroccan phosphate fields from the French. These claims having been rejected in June, 1938, the Fascist leaders turned their attention toward Tunisia, from where the Montecatini concern, for instance, received half of its phosphate supplies, the other half being imported from Morocco.

The months up to the outbreak of war in September, 1939, were characterized by unrestrained Fascist propaganda advancing the exaggerated claim of speaking for 150,000 Italians in Tunisia. Demonstrations, violent protests, assaults on political opponents and openly hostile acts against the French authorities became more frequent than ever.

At the outbreak of the war the Italian community in Tunisia constituted, therefore, a grave internal problem, even though the French census of 1936 had indicated a French majority of 12,000 [108,000 Frenchmen as compared to 94,000 Italians].

Cape Bon Region

Despite the fact that two thirds of the Italians were born in Tunisia and had never seen Italy, French authorities had long been greatly disturbed by the Italian concentration in the strategically very important Cape Bon region. There Fascist agents, paying exorbitant prices, had bought up all available land. In fact, Italians greatly outnumber the French near Cape Bon. The situation at Bizerte was equally ominous as a high Fascist official reminded the French Government in 1939, when he asserted that "the strategic value of Bizerte with its 9,000 Italians is problematical."

Italians also dominate the city of Tunis, where they own half of the city's real estate and the surrounding countryside. On the Tunisian railroads all senior employees, responsible for the safety of bridges and tunnels, were Italians.

Since the brief Franco-Italian "war" in June, 1940, could hardly interfere with the Fascist position in Tunisia, Italy's hold on the country must still be regarded as strong.

It is probable that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's swift and rather successful stabs at the various Allied-front sectors in Tunisia have been facilitated by the dense Italian settlement in the Tunisian coastal region.

Now They Are in the Dough

Fox

British Boys Learn to Cook

The shortage of timber in Britain has caused a temporary stoppage of carpentry lessons in London elementary schools. Instead of carpentry, boys are studying cooking, and several are seen here learning how to acquire a light hand in pastry rolling under the guidance of a teacher from the Gloucester Training School.

Waacs' Integration With Army Favored

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The House Military Affairs Committee has voted to make the Waacs an integral part of the Army and give them Army benefits generally.

Approving with amendments a bill already passed by the Senate, the Committee also voted to rename the organization the Women's Army Corps, rather than the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

The Committee bill would lower the minimum age limit for enlistments in the Corps from 21 to 20 years; the maximum remains at 45.

In making the Waacs (or Wacs) eligible for normal Army benefits, such as increased pay for overseas or flight duty, the Committee specified that they not be eligible for benefits under the Allowance and Allotment Act. This decision, members explained, was made to prevent the duplication of Federal payments in cases in which a soldier already is under the Allowance Act and his wife joins the Women's Army.

The bill as reported by the Committee would make the top rank that of Colonel.

Director Oveta Culp Hobby has a rank equivalent to that of a Major under the present law but she received the pay and allowances of a Colonel. Under terms of the bill Mrs. Hobby could be given the title as well as the pay of Colonel.

Franco Sees Long War To Go to Finish

MADRID, March 18 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco told the Cortes yesterday that the "war is now operating under long-term conditions," implying that the presence of Russia in the conflict has eliminated possibilities of a short war and turned it into a struggle to the finish.

The war is now operating under long term conditions, he declared. Great and incalculable is the strength which the belligerents still retain despite the ups and downs which the fortunes of war bring, but the presence of Russia amidst one of the bands gives the struggle in Europe the character of a struggle to the very finish.

"The objectives of the World War have changed completely since the beginning," he asserted. "A short war would have permitted the achieving of certain ends, but another of six or eight years with completely changed ends is the question."

Franco told the Cortes members, who took the oath of office that "many are the surprises which a long war may still present. The only thing known is that which is destroyed or lost, the innocent victims who are crushed, the hates and rancors sown, and the unavoidable end of peoples annihilated and the victimized masses anxious for bread and justice."

"The very existence within Europe of Germany with about 100,000,000 inhabitants, Italy on the Mediterranean with approximately half this population, and England with a similar number are national and demographic realities of importance which cannot be destroyed and which must effect fact."

'New Order' Undermined By Dutch Code of Conduct

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18 — A seven-point code describing how the Dutch people can help undermine the German "new order" and bolster opposition is being printed regularly in the Dutch underground press, the Netherlands Information Bureau announced today.

The newspapers, whose circulation increases daily in the face of determined German repressive action, urge the Dutch to observe the following procedure:

"1. It is every Dutchman's duty to help, with words and deeds, his compatriots, old and young, female and male, Jew or gentile, who are in trouble from German oppression.

"2. Poor compatriots require sheets, blankets, coats, food, food coupons and money.

"3. Wives and relatives of prisoners or hostages appreciate regular gifts of food to send to a husband, son or fiance.

"4. Do not forget workers who are forced to work in Germany or their families left behind.

"5. Contribute money for the support of activities of all kinds performed in the interests of the country, the people and liberation.

"6. Officials must create the greatest possible confusion in all administrative measures intended to serve German interests and German terrorism.

"7. Every citizen is a soldier, requiring a soldier's duty of every Dutchman, wherever he may be placed."

The underground news sheets, sources of constant trouble to the Germans, mysteriously reach even the desks and homes of Nazi leaders, including Reich Commissioner Arthur Seyss-Inquart.

The editors also have distributed special supplementary handbooks containing other helpful hints on how to harass the Germans. They urge the Dutch to hide all their copper and silver money, shun German parades, refrain from donating funds to German charities and show contempt for the Germans and the Dutch Nazis in every possible manner.

Vital Churchill Radiocast On Britain Policy Coming

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—It was reported in political circles last night that Prime Minister Winston Churchill will radiocast soon an important statement of the Government's policy, presumably as it relates to the war.

Sell Us Your Diamonds

Even Little Ones Like These

Bring More Cash Today

You can use it for your income tax.

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3 Skins, 22.50

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5 Skins, 87.50

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Choose YOUR Shoes Carefully!

YOU are more efficient, more cheerful, at the day's end if your feet are comfortable.

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YOUR CHILD is most important of all, for growing feet in the formative years (THE FIRST 20) demand constant vigilance.

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Now—in addition to the Famous Houdry Catalytic Cracking Process— Socony-Vacuum Announces a 2nd and 3rd Revolutionary Advance in Petroleum Chemistry.

Soon—for America's Fighting Planes—Amazing New Gasolines will permit as much as 35% Higher Power Output from Aircraft Engines —25% Heavier Bomb Loads or 15% Wider Cruising Range— as much as 30% Greater Yield of Aviation Base Stock.

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1 After bringing Eugene Houdry to this country, Socony-Vacuum pioneered with him the development of the Houdry catalytic refining process. We were the first company to produce 100-Octane gasoline in commercial quantities by catalytic methods. From this beginning has stemmed most catalytic refining, the *only method* by which 100-Octane Aviation gasoline can be produced in the vast quantities needed by the United Nations' air fleets. Socony-Vacuum has produced up to now more catalytic cracked base stock for 100-Octane gasoline than any other company.

2 Today, the T. C. C. Process (Thermofor Catalytic Cracking), Socony-Vacuum's *second* great contribution in the refining of vital aviation fuels, is being installed in 20 American refining units (7 of them ours). The T.C.C. Process permits *continuous* catalytic refining, *improves the quality and increases the quantity* of 100-octane base stocks. It requires less critical materials—steel and alloys—than any other catalytic process.

3 Close on the heels of the T.C.C. Process comes Socony-Vacuum's *third* revolutionary scientific discovery, the Synthetic Bead Catalyst, described in the picture here. For many years, 100-Octane (which means without knock) has been the standard of gasoline performance. 100-Octane has been a synonym for perfect. Now, Socony-Vacuum's sensational Bead Catalyst makes possible the production, in commercial quantities, of a *new and better gasoline*—as much as 35% more powerful than any present 100-Octane gasoline—so powerful it can be greatly diluted for use as an ingredient in 100-Octane gasoline. Even thus diluted, this remarkable fuel will give to aircraft a new, quick maneuverability, speed, climbing power, and carrying capacity.

In one great raid on Berlin, it would have enabled the bombers used to carry *200 extra tons of bombs*. And—with the new "Flying Horsepower"—British pilots would have been able to fly 22,000 miles farther in one recent 24-hour period *without increasing their gasoline load!*

MAGIC BEADS!... Catalysis is defined by Webster as "a chemical change effected in a compound by an agent that itself remains stable." Socony-Vacuum's revolutionary new catalyst is a porous bead...looks much like a pearl, is iridescent in its original form. The gasoline cracking stock passes in a continuous stream through the porous beads, undergoes a remarkable chemical change, assumes octane and power values unknown before.

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.

Flying Mobilgas Horsepower
SOCONY-VACUUM

Back-to-Farm Move to Avoid Draft Seen

Continued from Page 1

walnuts, besides a great many other products, some necessities, others articles commonly considered luxuries.

Another aspect of the bill is that it draws no distinction between crops immediately vital to the war effort and those in which considerable surplus commodities have been stored.

Thus, there is now an estimated one year's supply of tobacco and a two year's supply of short staple cotton available, but under the Bankhead-Johnson bill, the workers on tobacco or short-staple cotton fields would be given the same degree of draft deferment as those producing critical foods. In fact, a large part of the pressure for the bill came from states which did not want low-paid tobacco or cotton workers lured into war industry or taken by the draft.

Revolt on Present Law

Last November, the Department of Agriculture drew up a list of farm commodities "essential" to the war effort for use in administering the Tydings Amendment to the draft law, which now is in effect and which makes farm workers deferable provided they are judged "irreplaceable" and engaged in production of a specified amount of essential food and fibers. It is a revolt against this Tydings Amendment as inadequate which has found utterance in the sweeping new Bankhead alternative.

As originally drawn, the list of "essential" products for the Tydings provision did not include tobacco and short-staple cotton, of which there is a surplus. Output standards for deferment also were fixed high. Due to Farm Bloc pressure, however, last January tobacco and short-staple cotton were added to the "essential" list, while the labor standard of what constituted minimum-quantity production for "full-time employment" was cut in half.

The Bankhead-Johnson bill drops previous measurements of what constitutes individual output, skill or experience, and substitutes none of its own. It gives broad draft deferment to workers producing crops of which there is either little war value or else an actual surplus, and makes no distinction between these in the competition for farm labor and farms producing vital victory foods.

First 'Class' Deferment

With the exception of previously exempt ministers of religion and divinity students, the Bankhead-Johnson bill writes the first "class" draft deferment distinction into the law, applying to farmers as a group. Draft deferment of farm workers presumably will be at the expense of city workers, but in spite of this, Senators from a number of industrialized states voted for the measure, including C. Wayland Brooks (R) and Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois, James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania, David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, Albert W. Hawkes (R) of New Jersey, and Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) and Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan.

In behalf of the measure, whose advocates scored a spectacular two-to-one victory yesterday over President Roosevelt and the military leaders of the country, sponsors stress the acute situation confronting farmers. Farm-labor pay always has been less than industrial pay, and with the war labor has been drawn off the farms. For every three farm workers drafted, it is asserted that seven have joined war industry.

Advocates of the Bankhead-Johnson bill admit its shortcomings, but declare the farm-manpower resorvoir is depleted and the situation desperate. Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin declared "only 250,000 young men" are left on the farms. Many Senators also agreed that "the harm has been done" and that the bill, even if successful in mass farm deferments from now on, will not restore to farms the labor which has been taken. A substitute motion by Claude Pepper (D) of Florida to set up a $300,000,000 fund for recruiting, training, and transporting a mobile farm labor army was snowed under after a series of limiting amendments.

The big majority yesterday drew its principal support from the South, Middle West, and West. Generalissimo of the Farm Bloc fight is astute Edward A. O'Neal, lobbyist of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Democrats voted in the ratio of three to two for the bill—22 for, 15 against. Republicans gave it a larger ratio of three to one—27 for, only 9 against. The nine new Republicans elected in November and the three new Democrats all voted for the measure.

The threat of a Roosevelt veto hangs over the bill, but if yesterday's majority held firm, it could easily pass by the necessary majority.

The House now gets the bill. The House has shown just as great interest in meeting Farm Bloc desires. Yesterday it voted 195 to 81 to turn administration of a $26,-100,00 item for mobilizing farm workers over to the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, taking it out of the hands of the Farm Security Administration, which is suspect as a New Deal agency.

Without a standing vote, the House added an amendment by Representative Stephen Pace (D) of Georgia providing that workers may not be moved out of counties without written consent of the county agent or out of a State without written consent of the State Agricultural Commissioner. The effect of restrictions like this, and the threat in the Bankhead-Johnson bill to apply immediate draft reclassification to workers who leave farm jobs without permission, is to tie farm labor, and particularly southern Negro labor, to the soil. Agriculture experts have been trying to shift farm labor from surplus crops to those vitally needed for food.

If enacted into law, pending restrictions would hamper or prevent such reorganization.

Farm Labor Survey

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 18 (AP)—The Ohio Selective Service reported today a survey of 10 agricultural counties disclosed twice as many men left farms to enter war industry as were inducted into military service.

The figure, Selective Service Director C. W. Goble said, was in "no instance estimated, but based on an actual file by file check of the information contained in the folder of every man of military age registered in the particular local board."

The survey also disclosed, Mr. Goble said, that in proportion to total registrants the farms furnished "considerably less" men to the armed forces than other businesses.

Attendance Counts

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The Navy announced today that Army-Navy E awards to manufacturing plants for excellence in war production will be withheld from organizations "failing to show a good employee attendance record."

"Excessive absenteeism among organizations producing war materials would disqualify them in obtaining the E award or a renewal of it," a Navy statement said.

Farmers Also to Get Award

Associated Press

Look for This in Farm Windows

When you see it you will know that this farm family has signed up to do its share in producing food for 1943. This will be the equivalent of the industrial E awarded war plants for efficiency of effort as announced by Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture.

Australia 'Forlorn Hope' When MacArthur Arrived

Continued from Page 1

by many others, so that it is possible to maintain there sufficient strength to keep the Papuan skies and as far east as the Solomon Sea, an area where Japanese have few rights of trespass.

Airfields Advanced

The victories at Milne Bay and Buna advanced airfields still farther to protect New Guinea and Australia from enemy attack.

This vast construction program, which has been the basis for the Allied military success, has not been spectacular. It has gone forward unknown to many people in this country, but it has been a most remarkable achievement accomplished by the closest co-operation between the Australian Government and General MacArthur's staff and by unrelenting toil by Australian and American engineers.

This unobtrusive work has been the background for the steady advance of Allied forces which has taken them from the Australian mainland into vital New Guinea, which is the key to Queensland. It also has been one of the main causes for frustration of Japanese strategy.

It now is clear what the Japanese had in mind a year ago. To them, the vital Allied link in the Southwest Pacific was the communication line between the United States and Australia. If that could be cut then Australia could be brought into their bag almost without a struggle. As a subsidiary to this grand strategy, diversionary attacks were made against New Guinea and Darwin, the latter entirely from the air.

Measure of Victory

The complete failure of Japan's strategy is the measure of the victory that has been won in the Southwest Pacific during the past year. Guadalcanal settled the question of the United States-Australian life line and the victories of the Coral Sea, Milne Bay and Papua made vital Port Moresby safe for the United Nations. The recent Bismarck Sea battle spelt the eventual doom of the Japanese forward garrisons at Lae and Salamaua.

Comparatively speaking, these victories have been minor affairs, but in their effect upon the outcome of the Pacific war, they will have major consequence if they can be followed up.

General MacArthur has been able to do all he has done not because he has had men, ships, materials, and planes in plenty. His successes have been due to a combination of enemy tactical errors and skillful use of the limited resources which he has had under his command.

For some unknown reason, the Japanese threw discretion to the winds in their abortive invasion attempt on Port Moresby which was beaten back at the Coral Sea. Their bid for possession of Milne Bay, a first-class objective if they were to turn the Allied defensive flank on the Owen Stanley mountains, was lamentably weak.

Lacked Air Control

In both cases, when they were for the first time up against an aggressive air force, they failed to assure themselves of control of the air. In their attempt on Port Moresby by the land route over the Papuan Mountains from Buna, they failed again to guarantee air superiority and what is more, essayed the impossible by challenging the insuperable difficulties of the Owen Stanley beetling mountains. In fact, it was nature there, aided by Australian bombs, bullets, and bayonets, that forced the Japanese retreat from Ioribaiwa, losing almost their total force. Further disaster befell them at Buna, when they obstinately refused to evacuate men when there still was time and when they refused to believe that the Allies could transport an army the size of their own and maintain it entirely by air.

Japan now has been forced to drop its efforts to cut the communication life line and to take Port Moresby by storm. For the moment, it is back on the defensive and is busily building up its defenses to Rabaul and to the East Indies.

These are the fruits of a year's organizing and execution, but they do not paint the full picture. The Japanese threat that was so imminent a year ago is still there, though in less menacing character.

New Airfields

Between Koepang on Timor and Kavieng on New Britain there are scores of airfields which Japan has completed recently. Enemy shipping plies in and out of most of the worth-while harbors from Java to the Solomons. At some places, notably Rabaul, there is a concentration of shipping which remains constant despite continuous Allied air attack.

New bases have been organized in New Guinea, particularly at Wewak and Madang.

In the Northwestern sector, the "edging-in" process has begun, with the enemy taking up closer positions to the Australian mainland. This program is one primarily of defense, but at any moment it could be turned to an offensive if circumstances made it advantageous.

Australia still is threatened and for safety's sake it is essential that the forces here should be at least sufficient for the purpose of holding back any possible offensive move either from the northwest or the northeast.

MacArthur Lauded

CANBERRA, Australia, March 18 (AP)—"Gen. Douglas MacArthur not only has been a great organizer against our common enemy, but has become the inspiring force of this nation," Prime Minister John Curtin said today.

Mr. Curtin spoke before the House of Representatives in reference to yesterday's anniversary of the arrival of the United States General from the Philippines to take command of United Nations forces in the Southwest Pacific.

"If General MacArthur had been Australian-born and served all his life in the Australian Army, he could have done no more for Australia's defense than he has as an American-born citizen and an officer of the United States Army," the Prime Minister said.

Mr. Curtin was asked whether he would hold a secret session to discuss General MacArthur's disclosure that before he arrived Australia planned to organize resistance to the Japanese behind a line drawn west of Brisbane, thus relinquishing to the enemy a section of the country's East Coast. He replied he did not intend to hold post-mortems on what might have happened in a certain contingency.

Record Shows War Foreseen By Mussolini

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The United States Government was warned in 1928 of an "inevitable crisis" between 1935 and 1942 growing out of Fascist Italy's insistence on "a place in the sun," the State Department disclosed today.

Premier Mussolini's foresight that his expansion policy would result in a crisis during the period which eventually opened with the Italian attack on Ethiopia and led to World War II is reported in the Third Volume of Diplomatic Documents of 1928, published by the Department.

Volumes Two and Three of the Documents, totaling 2,030 pages, appeared simultaneously, covering "foreign relations of the United States, 1928" with countries in the alphabetical range from Canada to Turkey. The first volume of the series appeared Dec. 20.

The Italian Ambassador, Giacomo de Martino, calling on Assistant Secretary of State William R. Castle, Jr., to discuss control from Italy of Fascist organizations in the United States, said on Feb. 10, 1928, that the Italian population was growing so fast that it was necessary to send some "to Mediterranean countries."

"This being the case, he said that it was inevitable that in from seven to 14 years Italy would be facing a great crisis, that it had to have its place in the sun and that it was impossible to see what this crisis would develop," Mr. Castle noted in a memorandum, indicating that the view was that of Mussolini.

"Clearly, the Ambassador said, it would not affect the United States because there would be no question of immigration to this country or any possibility that the United States might be involved in any trouble which might occur as a result of the Mediterranean colony policy," the memorandum added.

Adolf Zero in 1928

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Even the diplomats didn't worry about Adolf Hitler in 1928, or if they did they didn't write home about it.

Two volumes of state papers covering foreign relations of the United States for that year, just issued by the State Department, include 82 pages of documents and reports concerning Germany, and in these Hitler and his Nazi movement are represented by an absolute zero.

Brown: Little Hope To Cut Living Costs

CHICAGO, March 18 (AP)—Price Administrator Prentiss Brown believes there is little hope to reduce the cost of living but hopes to keep prices from rising more than one half of 1 per cent a month.

As compared to a 22-per cent rise in the cost of living in the United States since Sept. 1, 1939, when war began with the invasion of Poland, Mr. Brown contrasted the 210 per cent increase in prices in World War I.

"If we let prices go up, the War Labor Board can't hold wages down," he said at a press conference March 15. "And we'll have to meet John L. Lewis head on with his demands for a $2 increase for his miners," he said in commenting on the United Mine Workers leader's request for a $2 daily increase for 450,000 miners. The proposal is before the mine owners in New York.

Although expressing the hope that the new meat-pricing system would improve the marketing situation, Mr. Brown said he didn't think licensing of slaughterers alone would "do the job," but that price ceilings on live hogs probably would be necessary. He estimated that not more than 2 per cent of the nation's meat reached the "black market."

U. S. Mayor Plans Plain Talk To English and Scottish Folk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Residents and officials of a score or more of English and Scottish cities are going to hear some plain talking from an American mayor about municipal government and the war. Frank J. Lausche, Cleveland's chief executive, has been invited by the British Ministry of Information to make a tour of the Isles this spring, appearing before large and small groups in such cities as Manchester and Liverpool to take part in an interchange of ideas aimed at promoting closer understanding and harmony between the United States and Great Britain.

The tour will be the first foreign mission undertaken by an American mayor since the war began. In planning the trip, the B. M. I. worked through the Office of War Information in Washington, requesting that a mayor be selected from a typical inland city which had faced municipal problems that perhaps were similar to those in many British cities outside of London. The OWI suggested Mayor Lausche, and the invitation was extended to him direct from the British Government.

Leaves in April or May

He is expected to leave the last of April or first part of May, going to England probably in a British warship. Officials of the OWI have said that the Cleveland chief executive will go alone on this trip, but that other American mayors in all likelihood will make similar tours later in the year.

It is emphasized that Mayor Lausche's visit to the British Isles will not be simply a good will excursion, but will be for the purpose of discussing some of the hard facts about American municipal government, and, in return, being told about some of the experiences of English communities in meeting problems concerned with the war.

The talks which the mayor will have in from 15 to 20 cities with officials and ordinary citizens are expected to include such things as overcoming absenteeism in war plants, preventing work stoppages, developing civilian defense measures, raising home morale, improving municipal transportation in wartime, and so on. In addition to telling the British people how a typical community like Cleveland deals with these matters, Mayor Lausche is expected to bring back many ideas from Britain which can be disseminated to other cities in this country through the American Conference of Mayors. It is believed that he also will make use of the opportunity to visit Red Cross stations and United States military camps in Britain.

Benefit to All

Such possibilities in the tour already have been discussed by the mayor with Director Elmer Davis of the OWI, John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to Great Britain; Ferdinand Kuhn, chief of the British section of the OWI, and others. Every effort is being made to see that the tour is of benefit to communities both in the British Isles and the United States.

Mayor Lausche, a former Common Pleas Judge here who first gained wide public attention when he waged a successful fight against gambling, has been Cleveland's chief executive since November of 1941. He was elected with the largest majority ever received by a Cleveland mayor. Born in this city, of Slovenian parents who immigrated here before the turn of the century, he has risen from humble circumstances. As mayor he has displayed considerable initiative and forthrightness in dealing with the many war problems that have arisen in this important manufacturing and shipping center.

Postwar Unity Plans

Continued from Page 1

the meeting this afternoon underlined the more positive and current part which Congress can and intends to play in shaping American peace policy.

While the exact nature of the discussions must necessarily go unreported at this time, it can be said with some knowledge that Mr. Eden and the Congressmen took candor to be the natural right of friendly allies and that as a result there was a frank examination of mutual United Nations issues, from the future of a free India—about which Americans like to give advice—to how Russian territorial claims in Eastern Europe can be reconciled with the nonterritorial aggrandizement pledges of the Atlantic Charter—about which Americans are deeply concerned.

As to American-British-Soviet relations, considerable interest and some anxiety were apparent in Congressional and diplomatic quarters over a London Times editorial which, published on March 10, seemed to be quasi-official tip-off of the views which Mr. Eden would be advancing in Washington.

The editorial vigorously argued three major conclusions: First, that European security will be primarily maintained by Russia and Britain; second, that the United Nations ought to willingly and realistically let Russia be the sole judge of what territorial settlement of its frontiers will best secure the peace of Europe; and third, that Britain should be the main terpreter to the United States "of the common interests of Britain and Russia in European security and in the means of attaining it."

Today official British spokesmen explicitly disowned the editorial as an expression of Government policy, pointed out that the Times is now as often an independent critic of the British Government as it is an authoritative exponent of official policy, and stressed the fact that in addressing the House of Commons last December Mr. Eden did not describe Europe as a special sphere of Britain and Russia and did emphasize that any power exercised by the two countries must only be used "in the name of the United Nations to prevent a repetition of aggression."

Actually, the Times editorial finds nothing approaching total disagreement here. The first view that Britain and Russia will have major responsibility for securing the peace of Europe is accepted as a truism. With respect to second conclusion, the official view is that the territorial claims of all the United Nations must be subject to negotiation and agreement by the United Nations. And finally—and quite frankly—officials in Washington do not believe that they need a British interpreter to stand between them and the Soviet Union.

On another front of postwar preparation, it developed today that President Roosevelt has formed what appears to be a permanent postwar advisory committee to meet regularly at the White House.

Called in for a conference with Mr. Roosevelt for the second time within the past few weeks were Secretary Hull; Undersecretary Welles; Red Cross Chairman Norman H. Davis; Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Leo Pasvolsky, political adviser to Mr. Hull, and Myron C. Taylor, Mr. Roosevelt's special envoy to the Vatican.

Stephen Early, White House press secretary, said this group "from now on" would confer with Mr. Roosevelt about once a week, probably on Thursdays.

The purpose of these weekly visits, Mr. Early said, will be to discuss with the President "certain phases of postwar development." He said the group had been meeting regularly at the State Department, but he declined to define the [illegible] of postwar develop[illegible]

Turkey Leaning Toward Allies

ANKARA, Turkey, March 18 (AP)—Premier Sukru Saracoglu's speech to the newly elected National Assembly yesterday leaned more sharply toward the United Nations than any address by Turkish leaders since the outbreak of the war, observers agreed today. The speech brought a vote of confidence from the Assembly for Mr. Saracoglu's newly formed Government.

No mention of Germany or neutrality was made in the address, which came on the eve of the arrival of Dr. Karl Clodius, head of a German Trade Commission seeking to negotiate a new agreement for Turkish chrome.

Mr. Saracoglu's speech appeared to play down Turkish relations with the Axis in a way which has been evident since the Adana Conference between President Ismet Inonu and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain.

The address indicated that, as [illegible] icy almost exclusively on its alliance with England.

A five-minute ovation greeted Mr. Saracoglu's reference to speeches in the U. S. Senate expressing good wishes upon the re-election of President Inonu.

"Turkey's love and respects go out to the Democratic and Republican people of America," the Premier said.

First Bond Flag in Class —Rochester, N. Y., Gets It

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 18 (AP)—This city became today the first in the nation of more than 100,000 population to win the Treasury Department's Minuteman Flag—signifying 90 per cent of the employees of major business establishments had agreed to payroll deductions for purchase of war bonds.

Officials of the drive said that of the total of [illegible] employees [illegible]

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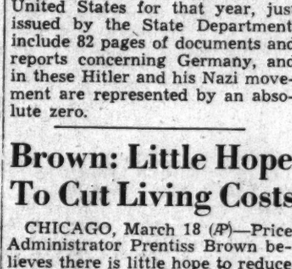
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How Nazi Experts Expect to Rule Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, March 18—From Paris to Sofia, from Oslo to Rome, Europe is being organized by the men of Berlin for a final struggle for Nazi mastery.

A secret order of technicians, experts in all branches, grimly efficient, and relentless toward Germans and non-Germans alike, has taken the task in hand and is determined to carry it through until positions of power are wrested from their grasp by force.

Occasionally shot at by the people they exploit, often executed by Nazi Party chieftains because of personal quarrels or ideological differences, these faceless and unpublicized men never cease their bee-like task of organization, even though they may in many individual cases have gained an insight into ultimate failure of Germany's war effort.

Here are some of the things they have recently achieved in various parts of the European continent.

Rumania:

A 50 per cent increase has been decreed and partially effected in the production of heavy industry. Agricultural production has been stepped up through the applications of scientific methods, longer hours and the use of German machines. The fullest possible yield is being extracted from the vital Rumanian oil fields.

Croatia:

Production for civilian use has been reduced to almost nil, due to the confiscation of all raw materials. Full mobilization of the economic life of Croatia for the German war effort is as yet unrealizable, however, because of the continued Partisan resistance. Labor battalions are now being organized for agriculture, but the deportation of Croatian labor to the Reich appears to have been stopped for the time being by inner political unrest.

Serbia:

Advanced preparations are under way here for total mobilization of the country's manpower and resources. A 10-hour and longer work day was introduced long ago. The German wage system with piece work has been introduced. Food is strictly distributed according to work done. All shops and factories not connected directly with the German war effort have been closed and strict German control imposed on the remaining ones.

An attempt has been made to increase Serbian farm production with German agricultural machines and a plow factory has been established in Belgrade. The population of the Serbian Capitol is bound to the job like medieval serfs, with young men 17 to 21 organized in forced labor squads.

France:

In France, where armed resistance to the German labor decrees has broken out in the Haute Savoie area and where a house-to-house search has been under way for labor recruits, the working week has been increased everywhere to from between 48 and 52 hours except where shortage of fuel or electricity forbids.

Increased financial and food pressure is being brought to bear on French workers. Labor service has been made compulsory for youths from 21 to 23, and all persons up to 31 years must register with the authorities for directed work.

Farm workers and workers in war industries are forbidden to move from their place of work or change work without special permission, and French civilian production has been reduced to almost nothing.

Netherlands:

All nonwar plants have been closed due to lack of raw material resulting from the destruction of overseas trade. This has freed still more workers for German use. A minimum 48-hour week has been established with a 54 week decreed for all war industries. Sunday holidays, has been abolished in the mines. Pressure on workers to go to the Reich has been greatly increased, and recently the Dutch have been sending their wives to Germany also.

Belgium:

The Germans are rounding up Belgians by the thousands in a search for an additional 75,000 skilled workers. Labor service has been made compulsory for all able-bodied men. The 48-hour week which was established last October has now been increased to 60 hours. The mechanical trades are constantly being fine-combed for good workers to send to Germany. Non-war industries have been greatly reduced. Hotels and inns are reducing personnel by one third. Five thousand works were taken by the Germans recently from the sweets industry and 75,000 from banks, insurance, and commerce. It is estimated that several hundred thousand Belgians are now doing forced labor in Germany.

Norway:

Since Feb. 22, the German technical corps has been trying with every resource at its command to enforce a Quisling-decreed law mobilizing for forced labor all men from 18 to 55 and women from 21 to 40.

Bohemia-Moravia:

This unfortunate part of Czechoslovakia was economically swallowed long ago. There is practically no civilian production because there is practically no raw material and no labor available.

In 1941 it was estimated that the Protectorate delivered industrial products worth 1,500,000,000 reichsmarks, half of which were of iron or some other metal. The German wage system with bonuses for achievement is now in effect everywhere.

All men between 16 and 65 and all women from 17 to 45 are being queried and subjected to the most rigid examination in order to determine the work to which they are best suited. The closing of shops has begun and since Feb. 20 all cafes and night resorts have been forbidden to operate.

Poland:

Laws for total mobilization have now been extended from the Reich to include all Germans now in the so-called Gouvernment General.

They also have been applied "with modifications" to Ukrainians and to some who are being gradually entrusted with more important work, both in the Gouvernment General and in the Reich. A decree has been passed permitting the closing of businesses and factories not engaged directly in the war effort. The closing of inns and stores is unnecessary, due to the scarcity of them.

The law of the day throughout occupied Europe is, work for the German supermen. Everywhere recreation is prohibited entirely or hedged about with well-nigh insurmountable restrictions. In Paris, however, night clubs and other places of amusement are permitted to remain open for German officers, and in Brussels entertainment still is obtainable for German officers and wealthy industrialists who are working for the Germans.

Jewelry Manufacture In Germany Banned

By the Associated Press

Manufacture of jewelry in Germany will be prohibited after April 1, the Berlin radio reported in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press. All shops selling jewelry were closed last month when the Nazis decreed "total mobilization," the broadcast recalled.

The Rome Radio said in a broadcast recorded by CBS in New York that the Hungarian Government had issued a decree which "has prohibited the manufacture and the buying and selling of gold jewelry," except for "wedding rings" to persons with special permits.

Something to Grow Up To

Associated Press

Hero's Son Receives Dad's Award for Valor

George F. Marshall, Jr., age 3, receives the Distinguished Service Cross in Washington from Brig. Gen. John T. Lewis, Commanding General of the Military District of Washington, on behalf of his father, Lieut. Col. George F. Marshall of the armored force, the first American officer killed in action in North Africa. Mrs. Dahlis McMurdo Marshall, the officer's widow, watches the ceremony.

Aden, 'Gibraltar of the East,' Has the War on Its Doorstep

ADEN, Delayed. (AP)—The opening of the port of Djibuti in French Somaliland on Dec. 28, when the British blockade was lifted and the colony joined the Fighting French on the Allied side, has been viewed here with interest but not alarm.

Just across the mouth of the Red Sea from this British port, Djibuti is Aden's chief Middle Eastern rival.

Aden's chief export item, salt, will suffer, but this loss affects Aden about as much as Italian bombs in 1940 affected her towering rocks.

Aden is a war port. Her import-export trade has nothing to do with merchandise. If not exactly invisible, "trade" is certainly strictly hush-hush. Figuratively and literally, Aden's business is "ships that pass in the night."

Convoys creep in through the boom, suck oil through pipelines, and are off as the next batch shows up on the horizon. Ships come and go in Aden harbor like Cortland Street ferries on a Saturday afternoon.

War on Her Doorstep

Thus Aden, from which the war daily recedes, still has the war constantly on her doorstep. Linking Bombay, 1,800 miles eastward across the Arabian Sea, with Cairo, 1,600 miles northward up the Red Sea, this fortified rock, often called the Gibraltar of the East, is key defense point of the entire stretch.

Equally vital to air routes, Aden links Karachi in Northwest India with Khartoum in mideast Africa along the greatest air transport service of all time. Onto the airfield, where camels and goats and white-robed Arabs roam around the edges, planes drop down for refueling. U. S. ferry pilots snatch coffee and crackers, take-off still frothing crumbs.

Now a Crown Colony, Aden was, until a decade past, under Bombay administration. The town still has an Indian atmosphere, with rupees the current coin, most of the shops run by Indians, and hotels with the spacious airiness of Indian establishments.

There are no docks for tieup shipping, but Aden's harbor is deep enough for the largest liners and beautifully protected by masses of rock thrusting jagged peaks against a sky that is invariably rainless.

Goats' Milk Is Valuable

Aden's nanny-goats are also distinguished by little bags which protect their udders from thieves or unreasonable offspring.

The oldest shipbuilding yard in the world nestles in the shade of Aden's rocks and sends to sea Arab dhows that ply the Indian Ocean from Aden to Bombay, Bombay to Zanzibar, and Zanzibar to Suez. Arab and Somali crews day and night sing sea chanties, bow with prayers to Mecca at sunset, share the captain's hookah when the snuff runs out.

Owning the dhows (and most everything else in Aden except the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force) is M. A. Besse, French entrepreneur who has been winning and losing fortunes on this coast for 30 years. Just now he is up, pulling both Ethiopia and Djibuti into his sphere of influence.

American interests in Aden are well-served by two popular naval observers as well as by a consul who has made himself an ambassador-of-good-will. From the consular viewpoint, Aden and Djibuti are linked, and it needs tact to keep everyone happy. "Tim" Timberlake does that—and more.

Labor Lists Absentee Remedies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—Labor, stating its case on absenteeism here today, urged fewer scare headlines on the subject and more Government - Labor - Management planning to root out the causes which lead men—and women—to stay home from work.

Admitting that there was a serious problem of job absence in war factories, labor represenatives of key production unions appearing before the House Labor Committee named lack of war housing and day nurseries, hoarding of idle workers by specific industries, and high accident-illness rates as primary causes of absenteeism.

Fundamentally, they told the Committee, absenteeism stems from the fact that America's gigantic war effort has not yet completed its "shakedown cruise," with resultant jammed living conditions, idle factory hours, and improper machinery safeguards. Specifically, they asked Congress to "lay off" penalizing legislation until industry and labor had had opportunity to work out their own correctives.

Labor's spokesmen were R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, who contributed a major statement; William Taylor, U. A. W. Lieutenant, who read the statement in Mr. Thomas' absence, and Lester Bufl, representing the American Federation of Labor Union at the Weston Cartridge Company, East Alton, Ill.

Small Average

To a committee which has heard absenteeism laid to drunkenness, overpayment, and lax patriotism and heard proposals for "work or fight" legislation debated, Mr. Thomas presented figures in his prepared address which purported to show that absenteeism, even in a much-publicized area like Detroit, averaged not over six per cent, whereas average unexcused job absence in Britain was 10 per cent.

Listing the causes as one of America's biggest unions, the C. I. O. organization covering automotive and aircraft workers sees the problem, Mr. Thomas gave the following:

1. Illness and accidents, which Have consistently increased with the rush and strain of war production.

2. Changes in the nation's labor force, with the youngest, strongest workers taken by the draft and replaced by those less able or less disposed to work without interruption.

3. Inadequate housing, child care and other community facilities, as in the case of Willow Run, where workers "face the alternative of living in trailers or shacks or driving from 20 to 150 miles daily to work."

4. General lags in war industry planning. Under this heading Mr. Thomas cited the major problem of critical material shortages which he said left thousands of workers idle at their drills and presses for hours and sometimes days at a time, resulting in a feeling among laborers that "it would make no difference in the final production records whether they stayed home occasionally or not."

5. Failure to prepare adequately for women workers, chiefly through failure to construct child care centers for the children of working mothers.

Here Mr. Bull ventured the opinion that 50 per cent of the absenteeism among women workers would be cut by adequate provision for day nurseries, and it was suggested in response to questioning by Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, Committee Chairman, that women might do better war work on a general 40-hour rather than 48-hour week.

Mr. Taylor stressed that there were few day nurseries among the West Coast aircraft plants, despite the fact that it was expected that 70 per cent of the new hirings there would be women workers.

Hoarding of workers came in for a major share of the blame, although labor representatives were not disposed to criticize manufacturers for seeking to hold onto workers in anticipation of burgeoning production schedules in the near future. Throughout the hearings, the labor spokesmen exhibited the viewpoint that absenteeism was not anything critical to the war effort, but rather something to be viewed sanely and rooted out by labor, industry, and government co-operation as fast as possible.

Union Attitude

A "high absence rate" among young industrial workers who "consider their last remaining days as civilians as a premilitary furlough" was also listed as a cause of absenteeism, but this and other types of absenteeism could be "diminished greatly" by giving labor a voice in requesting draft deferments, Mr. Thomas said, adding that the unions were quite willing to recommend against deferments of men who were "irresponsibly absent."

It was suggested that Congress could help by repudiating the idea that punishments and penalties were the answer. Figures were presented indicating that absenteeism in World War II was about half the figure of World War. I, which was given as ranging from 13 to 18 per cent.

"Neither labor nor management should be the target until jointly they have the opportunity to work out solutions for problems which arise primarily from failures to synchronize our tremendous war production," Mr. Taylor stressed.

Absentee Loses Job: 'Penalty Not Enough'

By the Associated Press

Chicago, March 18

Judge Harold O'Connell's single-handed campaign to reduce absenteeism by imposing still penalties for drunkenness found an enthusiastic co-operator today in Nelson Rosenquist, who walked into a police station, reported he had been on a spree for two weeks, had lost his job in a war plant and wanted to be punished.

Judge O'Connell accommodated him with a $100 fine and sent him to the House of Correction to work it out at $2 a day.

Short-Wave Series On Christian Science

On March 21, at 5:15 p. m., E. W. T., the first of a new series of Christian Science radiocasts is to be given by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. This will be a regular feature over short-wave station WRUL on the third Sunday of each month.

The program will be radiocast on two frequencies, 11.79 and 9.70 megacycles.

Brazil-U. S. Pacts Aid War

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 18 (AP)—Representatives of Brazil and the United States signed today two economic agreements important to Brazil's industry and the joint war effort.

The first provides an additional $20,000,000 credit from the United States Export-Import Bank for equipment and construction at Brazil's national steel plant at Volta Redonda. In September, 1940, the United States had granted a $25,000,000 credit in connection with the basic Brazilian steel agreement.

The second agreement formalized in a contract the accord for development of Itabira and Vale do Rio Doce enterprises reached at Washington last year by Finance Minister Arthur de Souza Costa and the United States and British Governments.

Itabira is the site of some of the world's finest iron ore. Vale do Rio Doce enterprises provide for the development and transportation of the Itabira ore seaward.

Today's agreements were reached after several weeks of negotiations by Souza Costa and his colleagues with Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank, and the United States Embassy.

Under the Vale do Rio Doce agreement the United States granted Brazil $14,000,000 credit to purchase equipment for the improvement and enlargement of the facilities of the Vitoria and Minas Railway and the Itabira mine.

The British and Brazilian Governments agreed to buy out the stockholders and the railway and mine became Brazilian Government-owned.

Under the contract the term of maturity of the $14,000,000 note, originally 20 years, was extended to 25 years. Although the official announcement gave no explanation, it was reported reliably the extension was due to war difficulties in shipping the ore, which is the basis for payment.

Tojo Tightens Internal Grip

By the Associated Press

Formation of a Board of Advisers to the Japanese Cabinet to help stimulate "an increase of fighting strength" has been announced by the Tokyo Radio in broadcasts which also quoted Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo as warning his nation that "the war situation is becoming more serious."

The radiocasts, reported by the Office of War Information, contained the further information that General Tojo had decided to set up a "Wartime Economic Council" and an "Administrative Supervisory Council" to help cut Government red tape.

Domei, official Japanese news agency, said in an English language transmission recorded by the Federal Communications Commission that appointment of the following seven men as advisers to the Cabinet was expected today:

Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Minister of Commerce and Industry in the second Konoye Cabinet and Foreign Minister in the third Konoye Cabinet.

Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, member of the House of Peers.

Ginjiro Fujiwara, a member of the Yonai Cabinet and likewise a member of the House of Peers.

Toyotaro Yuki, an executive of the Bank of Japan.

Kamesaburo Yamashita, President of the Yamashita Steamship Company.

Kiyoshi Goki, managing director of the Mitsubishi heavy industries.

Chuji Suzuki, President of the Showa electric industry company.

The Domei radiocast also said the Wartime Economic Council would be headed personally by General Tojo and would include all the Cabinet advisers, and the Army and Navy Ministers.

Extraordinary new wartime administrative powers also will be conferred on Premier Tojo today, Domiei said, my promulgation of an Act giving him undisputed authority to issue orders "in the event of special necessity arising in connection with the expansion of key war materials, such as iron, steel, coal, light metals, shipping, and airplanes."

Hibben Says Planes Could Approach U. S.

TORONTO, March 18 (AP)—S. G. Hibben of Bloomfield, N. J., said today he had told the Illuminating Engineering Society and the Electric Club of Toronto that a plane with foreign markings could approach within 200 miles of New York City without detection.

Mr. Hibben, who is Director of Applied Lighting for the Westinghouse Electric Company and Chairman of the I. E. S. Defense Committee, was reported last night to have said that "foreign planes have been detected 200 miles from New York City" and that enemy planes had been over North America proper—"out around Vancouver."

Clarifying his remarks, Mr. Hibben said today: "What I told the boys was that a plane with foreign markings could approach within 200 miles of New York City without detection and that a foreign plane was known to have been in the vicinity of the city of Vancouver."

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A Thursday Page

The Great PX Conspiracy

By Malcolm Taylor

Author of "Knight of the Air," "Wings Over Eldorado," etc.

Chapter Six

When the friends again made their way to the same window, the curtains had been moved, so they could not look in, but they could hear. There seemed to be some sort of argument in progress.

". . . only the third time we've been here in three months after all."

"It's too often just the same," replied a second voice.

"It can't be helped," put in a third. "This hitch on the other side has upset everything."

"There won't be any flight. This trouble in Miteuropa . . ."

"But this is the Adriatics end," interrupted the first speaker.

"You forget, that the police of both countries are hand in glove. Stavely. . . ."

"Forget about Stavely. There was nothing in that pocketbook he lost that could give the Miteuropan police a lead."

"Well, the trouble started right afterwards. And now Krempl's disappeared from Miteuropa."

"I don't like that myself," someone admitted. "He's clever, one of the best men in all Europe's secret police."

"I'll most certainly be glad when he's been located. Look at the sequence of events. Stavely loses his pocketbook. Then the Miteuropan police start to nosey-parker round some of our men in Wladiborg. Then the Adriatican police wake up too. And on top of all that Krempl disappears. All pretty significant, I say."

There was a disturbed silence.

Then someone changed the subject.

"Who's making the flight tonight?"

"He won't come. Another day here for nothing. You'd think we were trying to call attention to this place."

Conversation in Code

"Don't start that all over again!" someone protested. The telephone bell rang. There was a general exclamation of "Headquarters!" and a move toward the instrument. Then the eavesdroppers heard a curious one-sided conversation, spaced with pauses.

"Yes . . . We're all here . . . No, all serene . . . Right. I'll take them down and repeat for check . . . Shoot! . . . World over Aircraft 25/9. That right? . . . Four per cent Funding 110½, holding for half-point rise. Right?"

And a long series of similar stock-market quotations followed. When the last had been verified, the man at the telephone hung up.

Then he decoded the message received.

"Flight postponed four - five days. Upset abroad not serious though caution advisable. Two Mines group stay on or leave and return as prefer."

"Let's leave!" It was the voice of the original objector, and this time no one demurred.

Vane and Heaton scuttled away and returned to their camp.

There they discussed what they had learned. The references to foreign police left no doubt that something illegal was afoot. Secret airplane flights from abroad were part of the business. This gang formed only a part of a large organization—a big international affair with branches in two foreign countries at least, and headquarters apparently in England! A good night's work for them, they agreed.

Next morning, as soon as the cars left, Heaton was for descending and searching for the equipment the men had been getting ready last night for the expected plane. But Vane, keen as he was, counseled delay.

"They may have forgotten something, come back and catch us red-handed."

So they waited just over the crest of the tor, out of sight of the bungalow. Then, gathering up their knapsacks, containing food, electric torches, and other articles, they started over the top.

"Get down!" Vane suddenly hissed, dropping. Heaton obeyed.

"What's wrong?" he asked.

"They've come back," said Vane. "I saw one of them standing by the front door."

Heaton rose cautiously far enough to get a view through his binoculars.

"Ha!! It's Bugs!"

Vane trained his binoculars on the man. "He's got keys to the place."

"Trying to wangle the lock with a picklock, rather?"

"You've said it," Vane agreed.

The man presently got the door open, and slid into the bungalow.

They waited long but he failed to reappear.

"I'm going down," Heaton said. "You wait here. He's met me."

Heaton went down and peered in the windows. Then he tried the door. It was locked. He knocked. No one answered. He tried the window next to the door, found it unlatched, and scrambled in.

He remained so long within that Vane became anxious. But Heaton appeared, beckoning.

"What's up?" Vane demanded, coming on the run.

"He's vanished, Ha!! I've been all over inside. He's not here."

"Left without our seeing him, then—by the back door."

"It's locked and bolted on the inside. Besides, look at this!" He led Vane to a bicycle leaning against the back wall. "He came on that—had it yesterday. He wouldn't clear off leaving it behind."

Vane entered the bungalow and searched it himself. The loft was the only possible hiding place and he got a chair, pushed up the trap door in the ceiling and swung himself up.

He came down, frankly puzzled. "Remember, last night," he said at last. "What happened after we beat it from that window? We waited a long while. Then the lights went up all over the place and we sneaked back and found them all together. Did anybody come in from outside?"

"No," said Heaton after deliberation.

"They appeared all at once—inside! And now this fellow disappears—inside!"

Unexpected Return

"Those old mine shafts and underground galleries!" Heaton exclaimed. "I'll bet you've hit it."

"The bungalow's right over them if I know anything," said Vane. "The way down is inside somewhere. All the equipment's underground."

They searched the flooring for a disguised trap door but found not so much as a loose board to give access to a concealed entrance underneath.

Eventually they came to the outhouse connected with the kitchen by a doorway. The floor of this addition was one solid block of concrete laid directly on the ground. They vainly tried to move this, but it was firm as a rock. In the end they had to admit defeat.

Vane wandered moodily to one of the front windows, then seized Heaton's arm and pointed.

Walking up the valley from the cliffs was the man who, according to their theory, should have been below ground.

They sprang into action. Bugs was heading for the bungalow. If he came in they might learn the secret of the place. There was nowhere to hide but in the loft.

Vane swiftly toured the building to see that they left no signs of their presence.

Heaton swung himself up through the trap door.

Vane handed up the knapsacks, and pulled himself up.

Soon they heard the man open the window, climb in and pass through the bungalow to the outhouse. He moved about there a moment, then came a strange, low noise they could not identify. It was repeated. Then silence.

"Push along," said Vane, starting for the end over the kitchen. "Maybe we can see from there."

Over the kitchen he found a crack in the ceiling which let them see the room below and part of the concrete floor of the outhouse.

They waited an hour and more.

The Story Starts Here

Harold Vane and John Heaton were watching, concealed, outside a bungalow on the Cornwall Devon peninsula, where they hoped to gain some light on a mystery in which they had become involved. It had started when Vane, following a radio signal PX in a fog, came down on a strange airfield, was bound and gagged by masked men and released only after a careful check-up of his identity. Returning to London, Vane enlisted Heaton's help in solving the mystery. They soon found they were both being shadowed. When the wary shadowers disappeared, Vane transferred his search to the peninsula, where Heaton joined him. On a scouting trip, Heaton, posing as a butterfly hunter, encountered a strange man, similarly disguised, whom he at once dubbed "Bugs."

Then there was a faint click, and with a muffled sound the entire concrete floor began to move, revealing a space of black emptiness between its travelling edge and the farther wall of the outhouse. Next moment Bugs stepped out. At the doorway to the kitchen he took a cane standing there and with the tip poked at something on the roof of the outhouse, out of sight of the interested observers. There was a click, and the concrete floor rolled back.

Putting the cane back, the man strode to the front door. There the friends heard him latch the window, unlock the door with his pick lock, step out, lock the door again, pass round the house, mount his bicycle and ride off.

They crept to the trap door, dropped to the floor below, and went to the outhouse.

"Now for that control!" sang Heaton, grabbing the cane.

There was only one thing that Bugs could have touched—a rusty iron disk, screwed to a rafter. One of the screws had come out, leaving a hole in the wood.

Heaton, standing in the doorway, poked with the cane, which had an iron pin fitted in the ferule. Then he probed with the pin through the empty screw-holes into the hole in the wood.

He stepped down upon the concrete floor to get more under the fixture.

"Push in hard," Vane bade. "Bugs put a bit of beef into his prods."

Heaton forced the pin in hard. Suddenly something gave, the tip went in a half-inch farther and with a click the floor started to move.

With a yell Heaton leapt for the doorway.

"Gosh!" he exclaimed, "got the scare of my life. Completely forgot I was on that trick floor. . .

"Down we go!" he continued, starting down the circular iron staircase into the black depths.

He brought out a torch and played it round about. Near by a switch showed up. He clicked it on. Lights lit a deep shaft and also showed a handle near by with the words "Open" and "Shut."

Vane followed him into the shaft and operated the control. When the floor closed over their heads they went down and some fifty feet below reached the beginning of a passage. Switching on another series of lights here and putting out those in the shaft, they moved on. The passage sloped uphill and they came to a large circular chamber with passages radiating from it. "Piccadilly Circus," Heaton named the place after the famous London crossroads. The chamber was at the bottom of another shaft which, they decided, was under one of the ruins on the tor. The distance they had come and the direction and the steady ascent all tallied.

Hidden Installations

Another switch lit the shaft overhead, and they saw a flooring of steel grille reached by a steel ladder. They went up and found a steel wireless mast of unusual type, capable of being raised or lowered inside the chimney of the abandoned mine overhead. When in the down position as now, the tip of the mast was below the top of the chimney. But for transmission the mast could be raised above the chimney top.

"Could they do directional work with this?" said Heaton.

"There are two chimneys, remember," Vane replied. "With another mast there it could be worked."

It was as Vane suggested. At "Times Square," as he named the circular chamber under the second ruined mine building, they found a similar installation.

"What system is this?" said Heaton.

"I don't know," Vane admitted. "But it's frightfully clever."

Further exploration took them along various passages, all clearly old and part of the mine workings. Most of these galleries were not used apparently, for they had not been wired for lighting. Vane and Heaton accordingly kept to the lighted passages. Three of these were not long and led to chambers stored with more equipment, including the long-sought landing lights.

At length they transferred their attention to the last of the lighted passages still unexplored. This proved to be long and straight.

Halfway along, an unlighted branch led into a complete maze of passages, equally unlighted. They returned to the long, lighted passage, and after some four hundred yards reached a strong iron door, and a light switch for the long passage. The door was closed but not locked, and they passed through. Here the lighting system ended and, shortly after, the tunnel as well, blocked by a great fall of rock. They took a short offpassage, which ended in a blank wall, but in the floor was a manhole cover. They lifted this and saw below a narrow cave that led to the beach, a few yards away.

"Emergency exit," said Vane. "This is where Bugs came out."

"Nice bit of camouflage." Heaton pointed at the under surface of the cover, to which the circle of stone cut out of the cave ceiling had been carefully attached. "When it's down, you probably can't see from below any sign of this exit."

Leaving the cover open they dropped into the cave and went to the beach.

Returning into the cave they could not find the manhole. The cover had closed of itself, and was not to be identified from the rest of the cave roof. They heaved where they knew the cover must be, but were definitely locked out.

"It's evidently self-closing," said Vane.

"Well, it's back overland for us, like Bugs. He fell for that booby trap too," Heaton chuckled. "That's why the iron door wasn't locked."

They climbed the cliffs, returned to the bungalow, and went below ground again. There they roughly plotted the lighted passages, then by torch mapped some unlighted passages.

All at once the whole tunnel blazed with light. They stopped dead.

Someone had turned on those lights—but behind? Or in front?

The clump of feet on the iron stairs settled the point.

They turned and took it on the run, their rubber-soled shoes making little noise. Once out of the passage they sped by torchlight to the Treasury. Here with the emergency exit handy, they posted themselves in an unlighted passage to spy.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

Drawn by Harvey Kidder

"Down we go," said Heaton, and Vane followed him into the shaft

Feed a Fighter In 1943

The 4H Club members in some counties and communities have worked out a plan to raise the amount of food it will take to feed the men who have gone from their midst into the armed forces. The idea started last year in Jackson County, Texas, where the 4H Club members raised enough food to feed the 274 young men who had gone into the armed forces from that county.

Of course, each one does not raise a little wheat and a little meat and a little milk. It has all been carefully worked out, how much each person will need to raise of any one food for a fighter's needs. For instance, one average dairy cow will produce enough milk or, say, seven pigs will make enough pork. The figures are higher when it comes to poultry, 50 hens will give enough eggs, 500 broilers or half as many baking chickens will supply the meat for a fighter's needs.

If you are raising vegetable crops, you can count on an acre of potatoes or a half acre of tomatoes as being about right.

The Extension office in each county will have a statement of the figures for all different types of food so that anyone can work out a budget and make combinations that will fit into the farming plan for this year.

Dorothy Emerson

The Office Boy's Packages

The diligent and original office boy, who worked out different stamp combinations for the packages he had to mail, stamped 30 packages with the allotment of stamps described in the conundrum last Thursday. He got 23 combinations using one or more one-cent stamps, then only seven more combinations were possible without the use of one-cent stamps.

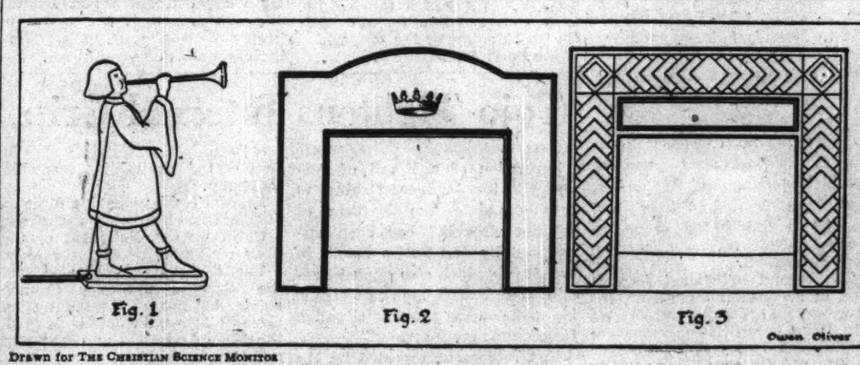
Our Mail Bag

The Mail Bag has been crowded out today, but it will appear as usual on the first Thursday in April.

Music of Wings

Delicately, delicately the faun steps down
And the thin blades of grass
Bend under the passing.
Like music far away is the sound of water
In the brook.
The sunlight is new with the mystery of spring.
The trees are unfolding their leaves
After a winter of silence.
The vine climbs again to the eaves,
And the wind is a messenger
Murmuring the music of wings Northward flying!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Plays Must Have Drama

Fun With Model Theaters—9

By Owen Oliver

Illustrated by the Author

We now come to the consideration of suitable plays for our model theater. At an exhibition of Toy Theaters in London some years ago, a lecturer said, "Any child is perfectly capable of inventing a hundred-and-one different plays, with a few soldiers, robbers, dancers, an old man, a clown, a prince, and a princess. What need is there for a book of words?"

That is as may be. But the audience has something to say in the matter, and I have generally found that it prefers the traditional stories of which there are plenty available for adaptation. It is not so much high literary quality that is needed as action, or, as Mr. Granville-Barker has put it, "Let a play be alive; that is what matters."

Pantomime Favorites

First of all, there are the stories that have provided plays for pantomimes for generations—Red Riding Hood, Jack and the Bean Stalk, Puss in Boots, Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, Dick Whittington, Robinson Crusoe, Cinderella, Beauty and the Beast, and Sindbad the Sailor. In each of these stories the dramatic incident, which is the all-important ingredient, is to be found.

Secondly, there are numerous stories to be found in famous literature which lend themselves well for play-making. This is brought out in two little books of plays compiled and arranged for acting by Evelyn Smith and published by Thomas Nelson & Sons, Edinburgh. These books also contain valuable notes on costume, sound effects, etc.

Those who wish to try their hand at writing original plays, however, will find abundant material in history books and historical novels, The French Revolution, for instance, contains an inexhaustible number of plots, while for those who wish to put on a modern play, the present world struggle for freedom furnishes grand stories almost every day.

Flat Characters and Music

For the boy or girl who does not wish to write or produce plays, but who is interested in scenery, lighting, and music, the following fascinating idea will be welcome. It was brought forward by a member of the British Puppet and Model Theater Guild. This member was keenly interested in music, particularly that of Gilbert and Sullivan, and Wagner, and in order that he might share with his friends the memory of favorite scenes from these and other operas, he managed to reconstruct on his model stage attractive settings, well lit, and animated with flat figures. No unnecessary movement was introduced, but from time to time, as in the Pilgrims' Chorus from "Tannhäuser," a procession passed across the stage. To quote from the report: "An hour was recently spent listening to and watching 'Venetian Scenes' ('Gondoliers'); Church Scene ('Hear My Prayer'); a Christmas Carol,' 'Hansel and Gretel,' 'Tannhäuser,' and 'Yeomen of the Guard,' the music being provided by gramophone records."

In the diagram, Fig. 1 shows a development in the manipulation of flat characters, an example of thread and rod manipulation, the right arm of the trumpeter being so joined to the body at the shoulder that it can be raised or lowered by the operator by means of the thread running through the screw-eye which is secured into a wooden stand. Such a simple movement made, for instance, by a herald as he raises his trumpet to proclaim the advent of a royal procession, gives quite a remarkable thrill to a scene.

Fig. 2 is an extremely simple design for a theater front. All theaters have names, and the design shown would be appropriate for "The King's Theater," "The Theater Royal," "The Court Theater," etc.

Fig. 3 is a design that would be suitable for a theater in which very modern plays are produced.

Next Thursday, we shall discuss puppets and puppet theaters.

(This is the ninth of twelve articles, appearing on consecutive Thursdays.)

Seven New Areas Are Listed In Labor Shortage Category

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission today added seven areas to its list of places with acute labor shortages: Gary-Hammond-South Chicago, Ind. and Ill.; Evansville, Ind., Portland, Me.; Wilmington and Burlington, N. C.; Savannah, Ga.; and Tampa, Fla.

This virtually cuts them off from award or renewal of war production contracts unless alternative facilities are not available elsewhere, assures them of being placed under WMC hiring controls and job-switching curbs, and raises the strong probability they will be put on the 48-hour work week.

But while these seven were added to the acute shortage list, three others—Akron, Ohio, Bath, Maine, and Portsmouth, N. H.,—were shifted into a less critical grouping, raising their contract-getting chances and making possible their exclusion from the hiring and work-week regulations.

This and other revisions of the WMC's classification of areas according to labor supply conditions left the score sheet as follows:

Thirty-six areas in Group One, covering "areas of current acute labor shortage"; due for contract bans, hiring and job-transfer controls, and the 48-hour week.

Group Two is Largest

One hundred and three in Group Two, "areas of labor stringency and those anticipating a labor shortage within six months;" highly eligible for the 48-hour week and hiring and job-switching curbs, barred from new contracts where facilities are available elsewhere, but eligible for renewal of contracts where no additional workers would be required.

Fifty-five areas in Group Three, "areas in which a general labor shortage may be anticipated after six months;" recommended for renewal of contracts where no additional workers would be required, and declared eligible for new contracts that can be completed within six months.

Seventy-eight areas in Group Four, "areas in which labor supply is and will continue to be adequate to meet all known labor requirements."

Last month, the classification showed 32 in Group One, 102 in Group Two, 59 in Group Three and 76 in Group Four."

WMC spokesmen said that decisions on whether the 48-hour week would be ordered in the seven new acute-shortage areas and whether it might be revoked for the three areas dropped from that grouping would be made by the regional directors.

The new monthly listing showed that four areas were transferred from Group Two to Group Three. These were Berwick, Pa.; Benton Harbor, Mich.; Madison, Wis., and Pontiac, Mich.

Ten Areas Moved Up

On the other hand, ten areas were moved up from Group Three to Group Two. These were Johnstown, Pa.; Charlotte, N. C.; Lorain, Ohio; Aurora, and Chicago, Ill.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Oklahoma City; Galveston, Houston, and Texarkana, Texas.

Burlington, N. C., was not even mentioned in last month's list, but the six areas moving up with it into Group One were in Group Two for February.

Kingston, N. Y., Atlantic City, N. J., and Memphis, Tenn. were transferred from Group Three to Group Four, while Scranton, Pa.; Richmond, Va.; Galesburg, Ill.; Muncie, Ind., and Lincoln, Neb.; were moved up from Group Four to Group Three.

Jersey City, and Lebanan, Pa., both listed last month in Group Two, and Middleton and Torrington, Conn., Cape Girardeau, Mo., which had been listed in Group Two were not mentioned in the new list. The WMC explained that the tformer Jersey City Area has been devided between Paterson and Newark Areas, both of which are in Group Two.

On the other hand, Anderson, Ind., in Group Two; Bakersfield, Calif.; in Group Three; and Rocky Mount, N. C., Clarksburg-Fairmont-Morgantown, W. Va., Paducah, Ky.; Enid, Okla.; Mutchinson, Kan., all in Group Four, were not listed at all last month.

Wesleyan World Order Talks Place Church Ideals First

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DELAWARE, Ohio—The Conference on the Christian Bases of World Order, just concluded here on the Ohio Wesleyan University campus, did more than provide the avenue for Vice-President Henry Wallace's much-quoted warning against "double-crossing Russia." It served as a sounding-board for significant American opinion on a phase of current affairs often given only implied or incidental attention.

No conclusions were reached, no formulas offered, but pastors, economists, statesmen, and educators matched ideas on "the Christian principles involved in world order and the place and function of the Christian church in maintaining it."

Sometimes evolving into purely theological exploration, sometimes into socio-economic analysis, the conference disclosed, however, a wide agreement as to the dominant place of God and of Christian ideals, in the solution of the world's ills.

"A well-balanced aim for democratic peoples today," said Dr. Willis J. King, President of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta Ga., is to keep in mind, as followers of Christ, that we have two loyalties; the one to our country, and the one to God. Our supreme loyalty is to God."

One of Bible's Promises

As an indication of the "plausible reward for all of man's struggle," Dr. King quoted the familiar verse from the Bible I John: 2—". . . and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is."

Dr. Umphrey Lee, President of Southern Methodist University, at Dallas, Texas, agreed also that "the vitalizing force back of democratic processes must necessarily be that part of Christianity which is a living and livable religion."

Dr. John B. Condliffe, professor of economics at the University of California, however, considered the influence of the church more in terms of the physical part it may play in postwar reconstruction, giving place to the force of Christian truth, only by implication, in the ever-present task of establishing freedom through elimination of fear.

"To state freedom from want as the economic objective of United Nations policy," said Dr. Condliffe, "is a simple return to first principles, an assertion of the essential dignity of the individual human being, and his right to share in the privileges and responsibilities of a decent social order."

Causes of War Unfolded

An interesting disagreement, at least on the surface, was disclosed in the addresses of Reinhold Schairer, visiting professor of education at New York University, and Dr. Vera Micheles Dean, Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association in New York.

"Human character," declared Dr. Schairer, "has been neglected amid America's abundance of scientific knowledge, technical machinery and production, and has fallen far behind the required pace."

On the other hand Dr. Dean insisted that: "World War II is the first major conflict in which human welfare instead of national boundary lines will receive top billing at the peace table."

An absorbing panorama of opinions as to the cause of the war was also unfolded in the addresses of three other speakers.

"A craze for space has been one of the most fundamental causes of World War II," said Dr. Bjarne Braatoy, President of the League for Industrial Democracy, and Chief Intelligence Officer in the planning division of the Office of War Information.

According to Dr. Charles Edward A. Winslow, professor of public health at the Yale Medical School, however, "the madness of Germany today has its strongest roots in the generation that was underfed a quarter of a century ago."

In the view of Dr. Gonzalo Baez Camargo, Executive Secretary of the National Christian Council of the Evangelical Churches of Mexico, "racial unrest is at the bottom of the vast world struggle today."

Getting back, though, to the positive realm of solution, Bishop Francis John McConnell, of the New York Area of the Methodist Church, in the view of many defined the cornerstone of the real basis of world order when he declared: "If democracy is what we claim it is, rooted or at least implied in Christian revelation, we have to think of the welfare of the masses of mankind as the chief objects of divine concern."

Move Against 'Lame Ducks'

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown was called the Chief Gander among "Lame Ducks" yesterday by a Republican Congressman who demanded that Congress outlaw appointment of its defeated members to Federal jobs until two years after their terms expire.

Representative Clarence J. Brown, of Ohio, no relative of the Price Administrator, told the House that such appointments are undemocratic and un-American.

[Informed by a reporter, after consultation with a dictionary, that a male duck is a drake and the male goose is a gander, the Congressman said: "geese and ducks belong to the same family, and gander sounds better; besides, I claim poetic license to say gander."]

Representative Brown said that some people, kindly in their thinking, described defeated Senators and Representatives as battle-scarred warriors entitled to a haven of rest and security, but others "more cynical in their outlook insist 'Lame Ducks' are simply the flotsam and jetsam washed up on the shores of political seas after the heavy and fearful storms of election days have spent their fury."

Canada Delivering Planes Of Great Utility to U. S.

MONTREAL, March 18 (AP)—Officials of the Noorduyn Aviation, Ltd., here announced yesterday they were delivering UC-64 utility cargo transport planes to the United United States Army Air Forces. The type is a 7,400-pound high-wing monoplane, easily convertible to skiis, wheels and floats and powered with a single 550-horsepower motor.

It can carry six passengers as well as a crew of two and has "considerable space for military equipment, supplies and other cargo." The plane has a cruising range of 1,200 miles.

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Preview of New Violin Concerto—News of the Screen—Art Exhibition

Ruth Posselt Discusses Work She Will Play With Symphony

By Winthrop P. Tryon

"I like this piece of music," said Ruth Posselt, the violinist, "because when taking part in it I really play; I do not just saw wood."

She was speaking of the Concerto for Violin and Orchestra by Vladimir Dukelsky, which she helps bring out at this week's performances of the Boston Symphony under the direction of Richard Burgin, Assistant Conductor. In the green room of Symphony Hall after rehearsal the other morning, both Mme. Posselt and Mr. Burgin gave a show-down of the papers in the case. First she, opening out a manuscript on the table, displayed the array of notes she has committed to memory for her task as soloist.

"My violin," she explained, "will not be overpowered by the instruments behind me on the platform. I have had the experience, more than I like, of trying to make myself heard against the noise, if I may call it that, of too much orchestra; but I shall not be at that disadvantage here, because the composer has had regard for his proportions."

♪ ♪ ♪

Mme. Posselt remarked that the Dukelsky Concerto is the ninth modern work of the sort that she has assisted in producing in the last five seasons. "Mr. Dukelsky," said she, "was present when I appeared in New York as soloist in the Hindemith Concerto, the Barber Concerto, and the Piston Concerto, and he asked me to look at this one as he had sketched it out for violin with accompaniment of piano. Then Dr. Koussevitzky requested me to study it; and here I am, ready for the first public presentation.

"From being with the work from the start, I know it was composed in 1940 and 1941, and that it has since been scored for orchestra. It has been scored with such care, too, that the solo part has a fair chance, right through, of reaching the audience. I won't say that the orchestral filling-in is thin and light; I will say, rather, that it is transparent. The composer tells all he wants to with a minimum of accompanying sonority. His concerto, by that manner of writing, has a good deal the character of chamber music."

Turning over the pages of her solo, Mme. Posselt commented on the movements:

"'Allegro Molto'; quite serious in this opening division, and not too obvious in melody. Then see here for the second movement, 'Waltz'; observe the beginning, with pizzicati chords for the violin, slowly marking out the triple rhythm. Unusual procedure, if my acquaintance with works of the kind is anything to mention. Now look at the closing movement, which takes the form of theme and variations. I know of no other concerto that finishes off in that fashion."

♪ ♪ ♪

At this point, she laid open the piano score which her accompanist has used, assisting her in preparation of the concerto in the studio. But what idea does a piano outline provide of an orchestral plan? Right at hand, however, lay the full score, which Mr. Burgin had been using at the preliminary running-through with the Symphony men. Interesting document, and original, indeed, the notes for the various instruments being set down, as if provisionally, in lead pencil, and the solo part emerging from the middle of the page in red ink, as though predetermined and there to stay.

Here, sure enough, was music in the process of making. But Mme. Posselt herself may almost be referred to as having had a hand in the business. For she undertook practice of the concerto last summer when residing at the music school which Dr. Koussevitzky maintained in the Berkshire Hills at Stockbridge, Mass. With her at that time, Mary Tower, pianist, collaborated. Mme. Tower, for that matter, has worked in the capacity of accompanist for Mme. Posselt in all nine of the modern concertos of her repertory. In the past winter's study of the Dukelsky Concerto, Luise Vosgerchien, by alteration of circumstances, has taken on the duty of playing the piano at the practice hour.

Performance photograph by Richard Tucker

Scene From 'Away We Go'

Joan Roberts, Betty Garde, and Alfred Drake in the Theater Guild's musical comedy, now on view at the Colonial Theater.

Performance Photograph by Richard Tucker

Evelyn Varden and Lucile Watson

In a moment from "The Family," now on the stage at the Wilbur

Ives Gammell Oils on View At the Guild

Oils by R. H. Ives Gammell are being shown through April 3 at the Guild of Boston Artists.

This painter holds a unique position among New Englanders. He works independently. His subjects range from Biblical to fanciful, from realistic to allegorical. Mr. Gammell, once he has embarked upon a theme, gives it unstinted care. He is an advocate of the polished style. From the point of view from which he operates, he is perfectionist.

These pictures, in addition to their technical elaboration and painstaking "finish," are really literary products. They tell a story, relate a moral, describe a vision, illustrate a text. The figures are all posed in the postures of dramatic address, as though they were actors about to utter their lines. The mannerisms, costumes, facial expressions, the accessories, properties and backgrounds all show careful study and planning, and reveal a painter whose pictorial expression is an adjunct to words.

Mr. Gammell might be called a New England Pre-Raphaelite, for there is much in his style and attitude that is reminscent of the ideals and the manner of performance of that English society of painters of the nineteenth century. The moral undercurrent enforces the idea.

A spectator cannot help pausing to reflect that here amongst us is a painter so utterly untouched by the currents of fashion and temperamental disposition in the arts. Mr. Gammell in concept of design, plasticity, and rhythm differs radically from many of his contemporaries. He would probably be regarded by some as the extreme of academicism against which modern painting has been in revolt. On the other hand, he is less than a stone's throw from certain Surrealists in moments of esoteric symbolism.

D. A.

Concerts to Come

Khatchatourian's Toccata has been substituted for Prokofieff's March in the program for George Chavchavadze's piano recital in Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon.

♪ ♪ ♪

Heifetz

Jascha Heifetz will play works by Scarlatti, Brahms, Bach and Schubert at his recital in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon. The violinist will give two performances Friday night at Fort Devens.

♪ ♪ ♪

Victory Concert

The fourteenth Victory Concert for members of the armed forces and their guests, sponsored by the USO-Soldiers and Sailors Committee, will be given Sunday at 4 p. m. at the Museum of Fine Arts. Bernard Weiser, pianist, and Ivan D'Archambeau, cellist, will be the artists, with Edwin Bitcliffe assisting as accompanist for Mr. D'Archambeau.

♪ ♪ ♪

Fauré's Requiem

Fauré's Requiem will be presented by the Wheaton Choir at its spring concert Sunday afternoon at Wheaton College, Norton: It is said that this will be the first performance of the work in arrangement for women's voices.

♪ ♪ ♪

Norma Farber

Norma Farber, soprano, will be the artist in the third of the series of concerts presented by the Boston Center for Adult Education in Curtis Hall, 5 Commonwealth Avenue, Friday evening, March 26. Assisted by Nicolas Slonimsky, pianist, and Alfred Krips, violinist, Miss Farber will sing a group of Brazilian songs by contemporary composers. The program:

Canção do Mar	Fernandez
Noite de Julho	Fernandez
Canção Brasileira	Mignone
Saí Arué	Guarnieri
Tutú Marambá	Gallet
Taperas	Gallet
A Menina e a Canção	Villa-Lobos
Quero ser Alegre	
Sertaneja	
Chôros, No. 8 (Alma Brasileira)	Villa-Lobos
Minya Terra	Netto
Dansa Brasileira	Guarnieri
Saudades da Minha Vida	Villa-Lobos
Bachianas Brasileiras, No. 5 (arr. Burle Marx)	Villa-Lobos
Resijo	Villa-Lobos
Canção do Carreiro	Villa-Lobos

♪ ♪ ♪

David Barnett

David Barnett will give a piano recital at Wellesley College on Wednesday evening, March 24, playing works by Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms. The recital is open to the public without charge.

♪ ♪ ♪

Kirby Orchestra

John Kirby's Orchestra will give a concert of "music in the modern manner, from Bach to Boogie Woogie," in Symphony Hall, Thursday evening, April 15. Mr. Kirby is soon to be inducted into the Army.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lincoln Symphony

The Lincoln Symphony Orchestra, Edward Siegel, conductor, will play in the Lecture Hall of the Public Library Sunday evening, with Viviane Bertolami assisting as soloist in the Bach Violin Concerto No. 2, in E. The concert is open to the public without charge.

© Bachrach

Norma Farber

Who will present a program of Brazilian songs, with Nicolas Slonimsky at the piano, at the Boston Center for Adult Education, Friday evening, March 26. This is the third in a series of five concerts.

'The Fighting Guerrillas'

According to Twentieth Century-Fox, "The Fighting Guerrillas," now at the Normandie, is based on authentic incidents in the life of Gen. Draja Mihailovitch, leader of the Yugoslavian guerrillas. This seems possible. But the events have been set forth in such a pattern that they seem little different from those of many a "B" war melodrama.

The screen play by Jack Andrews and Edward E. Paramore pictures the battle of wits between Mihailovitch on the one hand and General von Bauer and Colonel Brockner on the other; a Yugoslav raid on an Italian truck convoy and later upon a prison train carrying Yugoslav soldiers to Germany; and the rescue of Mihailovitch's wife and children and the village where they are living from Nazi persecution.

However authentic they may be, the characters—even the redoubtable Mihailovitch himself—seem cardboard figures. One is given no indication of the hardship and peril under which this fight goes forward. The village women are attractive and well-dressed. Everyone looks adequately fed. Guerrilla fighting is made to appear a leisurely and rather sporting business in which the defenders outwit the Nazis with the greatest of ease.

"Chetnik" is well cast. Philip Dorn, an intelligent actor, plays Mihailovitch well enough to suggest that he could have done better. John Shepperd and Frank Lackteen are capable as his aides. Anna Sten makes a beautiful Mrs. Mihailovitch, and her two children are attractively acted by Patricia Prest and Merrill Rodin. Virginia Gilmore, as a loyal Yugoslav in the Nazi office, Martin Kosleck as Brockner, and Felix Basch as von Bauer are the other principals.

♪ ♪ ♪

At the Telepix

"At the Front," the Government's Technicolor film of military activities in Algeria and Tunisia, will head the program of short features at the Telepix Theater starting Friday. Other items will include a film about the college boy who discovered aluminum, Hedda Hopper in Screen Snapshots, "Dogs on Parade," "Ladies in the Sports World," two color cartoons, and a digest of world news.

'Tomorrow the World'

"Tomorrow the World," which arrives at the Wilbur Monday evening, March 29, as the fifth play of the Theater Guild and American Theater Society subscription season, brings Ralph Bellamy and Shirley Booth together for the first time. Mr. Bellamy, for the past 12 years has been in Hollywood. Miss Booth has divided her time between the stage and radio.

Since Mr. Bellamy left the stage he has created 83 roles in pictures, among them being parts in "Lady in a Jam" with Irene Dunn, "The Awful Truth," "His Girl Friday" and "Dive Bomber." Shirley Booth was recently seen in a leading role in the stage version of "My Sister Eileen." Previously she appeared in "The Philadelphia Story," "Excursion," and "Three Men on a Horse." She is currently featured in the radio program, "Duffy's Tavern."

"Tomorrow the World" is a new play by James Gow and Arnaud d'Usseau, the action of which takes place in a mid-western college town. Michael Frame, played by Mr. Bellamy, takes time from his experiments to fall in love with Leona Richards (Shirley Booth) much to the displeasure of his sister (Dorothy Sands.) Into the scene comes Emil, the 12-year-old orphan of a German scholar, martyred for liberal opinions. The boy seemingly just a likable lad, soon reveals, it is said, that he has an amazing capacity for trouble-making, and the play develops around that complication.

The company includes Richard Taber, Edit Angold, Skippy Homeier, Nancy Nugent, Paul Porter, Jr., Richard Tyler and Walter Kelly.

At South Station

Beginning Friday the program of short features at the South Station Theater will include "At the Front in North Africa," Government documentary of operations in Algeria and Tunisia; the March of Time's "New Canada"; Harry Langdon in "A Blitz on the Fritz"; a cartoon called "Coal Black and De Sebben Dwarfs"; "Trotting Kings"; "Farmer in the War"; "Screen Snapshots"; Hal McIntyre and his orchestra; and newsreels.

British Films for U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Much public interest has been manifested in the 10 short films on victory gardening, poultry raising, and farming, prepared by the British Ministry of Information and recently shown in America for the first time at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. These films offer practical instruction in the raising and storage of many kinds of food easily grown in the home garden. The films are available for circulation on both 35mm and 16mm through the museum of Modern Art Film Library, 11 West Forty-third Street, New York City.

Every step is shown in the making, cultivating, and harvesting of a garden or small farm, with a running commentary that is always clear, and often humorous, as in the talk of the Cockney poultry raiser. The films are entitled "How to Dig," "Sowing and Planting," "Storing Vegetables Indoors," "Storing Vegetables Outdoors," "More Eggs From Your Hens," "Ditching," "Hedging," "A Way to Plow," "Turn of the Furrow," "Winter on the Farm."

These films are among a number of British pictures that are bound to have interest for a considerable number of pictureqoers in the United States. Of largest importance, of course, is such a general entertainment film as Noel Coward's "In Which We Serve," which is now being shown in many cities. It is reported that Mr. Coward has written another screen play, for early production, to be directed by David Lean, co-director of "In Which We Serve." The present title is "This Happy Breed," and it tells of an ordinary British family from the time of the first World War to the present.

Leslie Howard is at work on "One Pair of Feet," adapted from Monica Dickens' novel of a nurse in a British hospital. He has recently completed a picture called "Spitfire," and plans to do "Liberty Ship," the story of a merchantman on convoy duty in the sea lanes to Murmansk. Released in the United States lately is the British-made historical film "Young Mr. Pitt," starring Robert Donat and Robert Morley.

The Anglo-American production, "Forever and a Day," to be distributed in the United States beginning March 19 by RKO Radio Pictures, Inc., tells the story of a 130-year old mansion in London which is finally wrecked by a bomb, but at the end there is every promise that the British family of sailors and manufacturers who have occupied the house all through the years will rebuild and carry on. The story is like a pageant of manners for more than a century and the cast will be something to be seen to be believed, with its 70 or more well-known figures of the English and American screens. The episodic form makes it possible to film scenes in Britain as well as the United States, and to employ the services of seven well-known directors. Possibly all records for film-story collaboration have been broken by the contribution of their services by 21 writers. We haven't heard particulars, but it seems obvious that practically all this picture was made on a volunteer talent basis.

News comes also from London that Paul Soskin, producer of "The Avengers," which is now being shown in the United States, is to make a new film version of Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton," and later will film Howard Spring's novel, "Fame Is the Spur." Vivien Leigh is to star in a picture, that will have the Balkans as scene, called "The Valley of Shadows." Arthur Ashley has just finished a farce called "King Arthur Was a Gentleman." As the driver of a Bren-gun carrier, he sees himself as a modern knight who can, and does, perform incredible feats of heroism.

Jay Florian Mitchell

Vladimir Dukelsky

Whose Violin Concerto is being played by Ruth Posselt and the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the symphony concerts in Cambridge tonight and in Symphony Hall tomorrow afternoon and Saturday evening. As Vernon Duke, Mr. Dukelsky is also the composer of the score for the musical show, "Dancing in the Streets," which comes into the Shubert Theater Monday night.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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EVA Le Gallienne Schildkraut JOSEPH in

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Directed by Reuben Mamoulian

DANCES BY AGNES DE MILLE

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"FOREST RANGERS" and "EYES IN THE NIGHT" — MARCH OF TIME

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Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Away We Go," by Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd. Directed by Rouben Mamoulian, and presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Bulon, Joan Roberts, Lee Dixon, Howard de Silva, Celeste Holm. 8:30 Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"The Family," by Victor Wolfson. Staged by Bretaigne Windust. Featuring Lucile Watson, Carol Goodner, Evelyn Varden, Nicholas Conte, Elisabeth Fraser and Arnold Korff. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—"The Trial of Mary Dugan," presented by Edward Gould. Featuring Sally O'Neil, Raymond Hackett and Fritzi Scheff. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Ruth Posselt, violin soloist. Richard Burgin, conducting. 8.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Ruth Posselt, violin soloist. Richard Burgin, conducting. 2:30.

Copley Plaza, Symphony Room—Symphony Luncheon. Vladimir Dukelsky, whose new Violin Concerto is being presented at the Symphony concerts this week, will share the platform with Boris Goldovsky. 12:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Northwest Passage," Spencer Tracy, Robert Young. 1:30, 5:05, 8:55. "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope, Madeleine Carroll. 3:35, 7:25.

Exeter—News and Short Films. 3:15, 5:10, 8. "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 1:10, 6:05, 9.

Fenway—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 12:30, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. "Fighting Engineers." 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:15.

Kenmore—"Kings Row," Robert Cummings, Ann Sheridan. 1:30, 5:40, 9:15. "New York Town," Fred MacMurray, Mary Martin. 1, 4:25, 7:45.

Keith Memorial—"At the Front in North Africa." 9:55 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:30, 9:10. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10:45 a. m., 1:37, 4:36, 7:10, 10.

Majestic—"Siege of Leningrad." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

Metropolitan—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman, Paul Henreid. 10:54 a. m., 1:33, 4:08, 6:45, 9:22. "At the Front," 10:08 a. m., 12:45, 3:22, 5:59, 8:36.

Modern—"Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 9:15 a. m., 12:32, 2:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 10:55 a. m., 2, 3:06, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45.

Paramount — "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 9:50 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:10, 9. "The Fighting Engineers." 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"Margin for Error," Milton Berle, Joan Bennett. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 7:55, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:15.

Scollay—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"Invasion of North Africa." "The Last Lesson." "This Is Your Enemy." "Modern Mexican City." "Back to Bikes," colored cartoons; latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 1, 3:20, 6:40, 10. "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, Dick Purcell, William Wright. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 5:05, 8:25.

Telepix—"Daudet's Last Lesson," "Mexico City," "Oddities," "Hollywood Personalities," "The Commandos," two color cartoons, and 30 minutes of world news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. "Hi, Buddy." Dick Foran. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

Tremont—"Dive Bomber." 10:50 a. m., 3:05, 7:20. "Ball of Fire." 9 a. m., 1, 5:20, 9:35.

Uptown—"The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary, Freddy Mercer. 2:45, 8:25, 8:15. "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 1, 3:50, 6:30, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Moore. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, Bing Crosby. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene, C. Lehmann. "South of Santa Fe," Roy Rogers. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," John Sheppard, Linda Darnell. "Night Monsters," Irene Hervey, Bela Lugosi.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh. Matinees 1. Evenings 7.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. Dorothy Lamour, Bing Crosby. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Bros., Carol Bruce.

Cleveland Circle: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, R. Carlson. 2, 8.

University: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne, Philip Doran. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 3:30, 6:45, 9:55.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "The Pay-Off," Lee Tracy, T. Thayer. "Escort Girl."

Codman Square: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour, "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 3:20, 9:25. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Faye Emerson. 2, 7, 9:50.

Park: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Eric Portman. "You Can't Escape Forever," Brenda Marshall. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 1:40, 4:58, 8:08. "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.

Mystic: "Kid Dynamite," the East Side Kids. 2:15, 8:40. "Destination Unknown," William Cargan, Irene Hervey. 3:35, 7, 9:50.

Orpheum: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Molly, and Edgar Bergen. 2, 8. "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, Bing Crosby. 3:20, 9:25.

Strand: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. "Halfway to Shanghai," Irene Hervey.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Medford: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Friendly Enemies," James Craig.

Fellsway: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Tish," Marjorie Main.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig, Bonita Granville.

NATICK — Colonial: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Charles Lang. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake, Fredric March. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. "Great Gildersleeve," Harold Perry. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "London Blackout Murders," John Abbott, Mary McLeod. "Man of Courage," Barton MacLane, Charlotte Wynters. 2, 8.

Strand: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "About Face," William Tracy. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE — Rialto: "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frasee. "Friendly Enemies." 2. Continuous from 7.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Cairo," Jeannette MacDonald. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Zasu Pitts.

Strand: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle, Robert Newton. "Dead Men Walk," Mary Carlisle.

Capital: "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Kathryn Grayson. "Heart of the Golden West," Roy Rogers.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, Gene Kelly. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 1:08, 7:32. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 3:41, 9:36.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison. "Enemy Agent," Margaret Lindsay.

Coolidge: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "White Cargo," Walter Pidgeon, Hedy Lamarr. "Girl Trouble," Joan Bennett, Don Ameche.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "The Glass Key," Alan Ladd, Veronica Lake. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake, Fredric March. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan.

The Home Forum

"Both hope and quietly wait"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE PROPHET JEREMIAH might well have had in mind times such as these when he wrote, **"It is good that a man should both hope and quietly wait for the salvation of the Lord"** (Lamentations 3:26). With tumult and distress demanding our attention on all sides, it is well to withdraw from the noise of the world and consider his admonition, which is just as practical today as it was when it was written.

He tells us first to hope. But too often in human thinking "hope" is synonymous with "wishing" or "desiring." With such a meaning in mind, we say that we hope conditions will improve; we hope to be feeling better; we hope to hear from our loved ones. As though the fulfillment of such desires was too much to expect! Yet the definition of "hope" as given in Webster's dictionary is, in part, "To cherish a desire with expectation . . . to expect." This implies a lively state of consciousness. If we are expecting a dear friend as our guest, we make active preparation for his arrival. We see that our house is in order. We bring out our choicest possessions, and make every arrangement for his comfort. How active, then, should be our preparation for the expectation of good! And what is this good we are to expect? Nothing less than "the salvation of the Lord"!

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gives us a clear, workable definition of "salvation" in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 593). It reads, "Life, Truth, and Love understood and demonstrated as supreme over all; sin, sickness, and death destroyed." What a joyous occasion! If we are actively preparing for salvation, we are ridding our consciousness of all that is unlike true salvation, ridding it of sinful, sick, and deathlike thoughts. We are ceaselessly striving to understand and demonstrate Truth and Love "as supreme over all"—over all conversations, over all business transactions, over all human relationships, over all world affairs.

Does it seem paradoxical then that Jeremiah should add to this active preparation for good the words "and quietly wait"? In human experience, waiting is often the most difficult part. Do we fret because our demonstration over some untoward condition is slow? Do we become discouraged because business conditions seem muddled or limited? Do we worry because weeks or even months elapse without hearing from our loved ones in the service of our country? Not only do we sometimes fret, but we frequently quite noisily voice our concern to anyone who will listen. Is that not the time to remember Jeremiah's words, "and quietly wait for the salvation of the Lord"?

* * *

Mrs. Eddy frequently couples the word "wait" with "patiently." What is quiet, patient waiting? When considered with "hoping," it does not imply a period of stagnation or retrogression, but of anticipation and promise. If at present our time is one of waiting, we can do no better than to follow our beloved Leader's admonition found on page 90 of Science and Health: **"The understanding and recognition of Spirit must finally come, and we may as well improve our time in solving the mysteries of being through an apprehension of divine Principle."** Therefore, we are to improve each waiting moment and never cease expecting and preparing for that understanding and demonstration of Life, Truth, and Love as "supreme over all; sin, sickness, and death destroyed;" or, in the words of the Bible, "the salvation of the Lord:"

By realizing that we are always at one with the eternal—we can put aside the anxiety which comes from a limited, finite sense of time. Measurements of time are human devices. Their insidious propaganda would have us believe that we should set a time limit not only for the accomplishment of every human endeavor, but for the metaphysical solution of problems as well. If we fall short, we are apt to indulge in self criticism or anxiety. Just as laxity and indifference are not examples of patient, quiet waiting, so human time planning is not improving those moments in which we should be "solving the mysteries of being through an apprehension of divine Principle."

Instead of voicing fretful worry or kindred errors, we are quietly to wait and improve each waiting moment, rejoicing that we can use our time in actively preparing for the appearing of more good. We are quietly to wait and know that the dear Father's love and protection are available for all His children, expecting the complete destruction of sin, sickness, and death not only for ourselves, but for the whole world. We are quietly to wait and strive to apprehend the divine Principle, for **"to understand God strengthens hope, enthrones faith in Truth, and verifies Jesus' word: 'Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world'"** (ibid., p. 446).

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

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By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DECORATED CABINET: *Designed by William Morris*

THE OUSTANDING EFFORT, during the nineteenth century, to elevate English standards of taste in decorative art was that organized by William Morris (1834–1896) and the group of painters, designers, architects, and craftsmen who co-operated under his leadership. This cabinet typifies their desire to make available to the public furnishings of real beauty, as well as of practical use and sound craftsmanship. It was their hope that these would supplant the current fashions for cheaply manufactured and ill-designed furniture.

This cabinet is marked for simplicity, honest construction, utility of form, and rich colors. All surfaces are flat, the framework enlivened by pattern in red, gold, and black. The leather-covered panels of the double doors, painted by Edward Burne-Jones, show two richly-gowned ladies playing backgammon. These figures and their dress are evidence of the medieval character of the arts which Morris and his associates aimed to revive. A return to medieval manner had actuated also a small group of English painters who looked on prevailing art as decadent and conventional, and who had formed the insurgent Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood a few years before. One of the leading members of this band, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, joined Morris, Burne-Jones, and others in establishing a business in which old and neglected crafts were to be revived. Under the leadership of Morris, furniture was designed, and built by hand; fabrics hand-woven from original patterns, and wallpaper and carpets of like quality—made—all for home use and adornment. Carvings, metal-work, and stained glass for churches were also produced.

Their airy shops were located in the countryside, where expert craftsmen and women found joy in unhurried work that called for imagination as well as skill. This was still another departure from general industrial conditions, in which crowded and driven laborers were poorly paid and ill housed.

William Morris was a man of tireless energy, strong intellect, and broad artistic enthusiasm. Poet and painter, author and printer, he was master of many crafts. It was his basic conviction that all objects of home use should have rich and simple beauty in form and color, and that the culture of arts and crafts should be developed in the individual. His career was a demonstration of this belief, so potent that it became a refining influence on his own generation, and on each generation since.

CARL G. BEEDE

„Geduldig sein und hoffen"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS DER PROPHET Jeremia schrieb: „Es ist ein köstlich Ding, geduldig sein und auf das Heil des Herrn hoffen" (Klagel. 3, 26), muß er wohl an Zeiten wie die gegenwärtigen gedacht haben. Wenn Aufruhr und Elend unsere Aufmerksamkeit auf allen Seiten in Anspruch nehmen, ist es gut, sich vom Lärm der Welt zurückzuziehen und diesen Rat, der heute genau so angebracht ist wie damals, als er geschrieben wurde, zu beachten.

Er heißt uns hoffen. Aber allzuoft ist „hoffen" im menschlichen Denken gleichbedeutend mit „wünschen" oder „verlangen". Mit dieser Bedeutung im Sinn sagen wir: Wir hoffen, daß die Zustände besser werden; wir hoffen, daß wir uns wohler fühlen werden; wir hoffen, von unseren lieben Angehörigen zu hören, als ob es zu viel sei, die Erfüllung solcher Wünsche zu erwarten! Webster definiert jedoch „hoffen" folgendermaßen: „Einen Wunsch mit Erwartung hegen . . . erwarten". Dies schließt einen lebendigen Bewußtseinszustand in sich. Wenn wir einen lieben Freund als Gast erwarten, treffen wir Vorbereitungen für seine Ankunft. Wir sehen, daß unser Haus in Ordnung ist. Wir holen das Beste hervor, das wir haben, und treffen jede Anordnung für seine Behaglichkeit. Wie tätig sollte dann unsere Vorbereitung für die Erwartung des Guten sein! Und was ist dieses Gute, das wir erwarten sollen? Nichts Geringeres als „das Heil des Herrn"!

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, gibt uns eine klare, anwendbare Auslegung für „Heil" im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 593). Sie lautet: „Das Leben, die Wahrheit und die Liebe als über allem erhaben verstanden und bewiesen; Sünde, Krankheit und Tod zerstört". Was für eine freudige Gelegenheit! Wenn wir uns tätig auf das Heil vorbereiten, befreien wir unser Bewußtsein von allem, was wahrem Heil unähnlich ist—von sündigen, kranken und todähnlichen Gedanken. Wir sind unaufhörlich bestrebt, die Wahrheit und die Liebe „als über alles erhaben"—über alle Unterhaltungen, über alle Geschäftsabmachungen, über alle menschlichen Beziehungen, über alle Weltangelegenheiten erhaben—zu verstehen und zu beweisen.

Scheint es dann verwunderlich, daß Jeremia zu dieser tätigen Vorbereitung für das Gute „geduldig sein" hinzufügt? In der menschlichen Erfahrung ist geduldiges Warten oft das Schwierigste. Werden wir mißgestimmt, weil sich unser Beweis über einen widerwärtigen Zustand in die Länge zieht? Werden wir entmutigt, weil Geschäftszustände verworren oder begrenzt scheinen? Sorgen wir uns, weil wir wochen-, ja monatelang nichts von lieben Angehörigen im Dienste unseres Vaterlandes hören? Wir sind nicht nur manchmal mißgestimmt, sondern lassen oft unsere Sorge jedermann wissen, der uns anhören will. Ist es dann nicht an der Zeit, der Worte Jeremias zu gedenken: „geduldig sein und auf die Hilfe des Herrn hoffen"?

Mrs. Eddy verbindet das Wort „warten" oft mit „geduldig". Was ist stilles, geduldiges Warten? Wird es mit „hoffen" betrachtet, so schließt es keine Zeit des Stillstandes oder des Rückschritts, sondern der Erwartung und der Verheißung in sich. Wenn wir uns gegenwärtig in einer Wartezeit befinden, können wir nichts Besseres tun als die Ermahnung unserer geliebten Führerin auf Seite 90 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit befolgen: „Das Verständnis und die Erkenntnis des Geistes muß schließlich kommen, und wir tun gut daran, wenn wir unsere Zeit dazu benutzen, die Rätsel des Seins durch das Erfassen des göttlichen Prinzips zu lösen". Daher sollen wir jeden Augenblick des Wartens benützen und unaufhörlich erwarten und uns vorbereiten auf das Verständnis und den Beweis des Lebens, der Wahrheit und der Liebe als „über alles erhaben; Sünde, Krankheit und Tod zerstört"; oder wie es in der Bibel heißt, „auf das Heil des Herrn hoffen".

Durch Vergegenwärtigung, daß wir immer mit dem Ewigen eins sind, können wir die Sorge, die von einem begrenzten, endlichen Sinn der Zeit kommt, ablegen. Zeitmessungen sind menschliche Erfindungen. Ihre heimtückische Propaganda möchte uns glauben lassen, daß wir nicht nur der Ausführung jeder menschlichen Bemühung, sondern auch der metaphysischen Lösung von Problemen eine Zeitgrenze setzen sollten. Halten wir diese nicht ein, so geben wir uns leicht der Selbstverurteilung oder der Besorgnis hin. Gerade wie Trägheit und Gleichgültigkeit keine Beispiele geduldigen, stillen Wartens sind, so ist auch menschliches Zeitplanen kein Ausnützen jener Augenblicke, in denen wir „die Rätsel des Seins durch das Erfassen des göttlichen Prinzips lösen" sollten.

Anstatt verdrießliche Sorge oder ähnliche Irrtümer zu äußern, sollen wir geduldig sein und jeden Augenblick ausnützen, frohlockend, daß wir unsere Zeit mit tätiger Vorbereitung auf das Erscheinen von mehr Gutem anwenden können. Wir sollen geduldig warten und wissen, daß des lieben Vaters Liebe und Schutz allen Seinen Kindern zur Verfügung steht, wenn wir die vollständige Zerstörung von Sünde, Krankheit und Tod nicht nur für uns selber, sondern für die ganze Welt erwarten. Wir sollen geduldig warten und bestrebt sein, das göttliche Prinzip zu erfassen; denn „Gott verstehen stärkt die Hoffnung, erhebt den Glauben an die Wahrheit auf den Thron und bewahrheitet das Wort Jesu: ‚Siehe, ich bin bei euch alle Tage bis an der Welt Ende'" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 446).

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.

The Cupolas of Baghdad

BAGHDAD FLOURISHES AGAIN as in Haroun al Rashid's day. There is no better way of learning conditions and opinions in Iraq than by visiting this city. The first impression is disappointing. The new-comer is weary after thirty hours of travel across the desert, and tired of the blazing sunshine and the dazzling, flat, yellow-grey dusty plain. He sees a green line on the horizon—the palm-groves of Baghdad. Where are the cupolas? There are no cupolas. Away to the extreme left, in the far distance, something golden glitters. But this is not Baghdad, the visitor is told—it is the holy city of Kazimain.

On closer inspection, Baghdad's palm-groves prove to be no longer green, but dusty and somewhat desolate-looking. They rise up in the midst of dust-coloured clay walls. The Tigris is yellow—almost as yellow as the desert and the walls of the houses. Baghdad seems to consist of a single street several miles long. The one- and two-storied houses on this street are dusty-yellow like the desert. The bricks are in fact only pieces of the dried and baked desert. The street is filled with the noise of motorhorns and the raucous sound of Arabian melodies played upon ancient gramophones. And heat. . . . That is Baghdad at first sight—hot, dusty, dreary, immensely flat.

Then very slowly the magic of the city begins to work. After the glaring hot days the evenings are like a sudden transition into a dream world—evenings spent beside the Tigris in gardens that lie between the houses on the long street and the river. It is as if the oppressiveness of the daytime dissolved into an ethereal feeling of well-being. The western sky is a transparently clear, delicate golden-green. Against it are seen the dark outlines of the palms and the houses on the opposite bank of the river. A last shimmer of golden light from the setting sun rests upon the water. Rising up from the river and the dark, carpeted grass of the gardens comes the first cool breath of evening. The noise of the city dies away. Instead the rumbling of wagons crossing the pontoon bridge becomes audible—a half-rhythmic, half-irregular jolting over wood and uneven iron couplings. And then the gurgling of the swirling waters of the swiftly running river. Lights are reflected in the water. The sky grows darker than it does anywhere else on a summer's night, and full of stars. . . .

Then there is the light delicate blue-green of the cupolas of the mosque rising above the dusty greyish-yellow sea of houses. For there really are cupolas in Baghdad. At first the only one that is to be seen is in the long street running north and south that bears the name of Caliph Rashid. After a time, however, and after wandering through the side-streets and the souks, the number of cupolas increases. But they all resemble the first—a soft curve composed of tiles dyed a very delicate blue and green. The green is not the green of the palms, any more than the blue is the blue of the sea or of the sky. They are the tender colours, gentle and soothing, that are lacking to the desert landscape. The more the cupolas are seen the more beautiful they appear. They do not make an instantaneous impression like the dome of Rome or Stamboul. They steal their way gradually into the affections. They are not dramatic. They lie concealed between and above yellow walls and do not rise up above vast squares. They have to be discovered.—From "Minaret and Pipe-line," by MARGERY BOVERI. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Winter Dream

I dreamed I moved in a world of white
Filled with a silver flow of light.
Down from the circle of the sky
The snow-flakes drifted, soft and slow,
And winter's wind began to blow,
From the great mountains of the North.
I rode a horse whose bridle shone
With many a glittering precious stone.
His eyes were like two shining stars,

And as we moved a music came,
A lovely voice that spoke my name.
The trees bent down and the gentle snow
Fell to the earth as waters flow
From summer falls to quiet lake.
We moved forever, my horse and I,
Under the enchanted sky.
Above, the moon was a frozen flame.
Ahead, the dream still spoke my name.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

I Wish You Could Know Francis

I TOOK MY red portable typewriter down three steps into Francis' Greenwich Village repair-shop. I set it square on the table and opened it up. Bending his dark, neat head, Francis examined it, touching lever, key, and roller. You could tell by the look of his face how much he admired the compact, noiseless instrument. At last he said: "It needs work, but I think I can fix it up for about seven-fifty. Maybe more, though."

I shook my head. "If it's more, we can't do it."

"If it's more," said Francis, smiling, "we'll argue about it after Christmas."

* * *

That was on December 20th. In the meantime, I moved uptown. Late in January, I got a redirected letter from Francis itemizing repairs, saying the price would have to be twelve-fifty and should he go ahead? Emphatically not, I thought; but I was busily pounding out part of a novel on a borrowed, dubious, office-model rattletrap, so I put off replying to the letter. Two weeks later, I called Francis on the telephone and said: "I've been thinking it over. Maybe we could get together on a swap. You have other typewriters, haven't you?"

"Well, yes," said Francis. "But, listen, why don't you come on down here and talk about it?"

* * *

There was nobody in the small shop when I got there, so I yelled and Francis came out of the back wearing his work sweater with the hole in the elbow, grinning, and wiping his hands on a cloth. I shook the wiped right hand and began briskly: "Listen, you know I can't afford twelve-fifty"—but I didn't get any further because Francis had turned back the top of my typewriter and there it was, bright red and polished steel, with sleek black keys, new roller and new blue ribbon. Francis ran his cloth delicately over the keys.

I said: "Why, you've gone ahead and made it over without waiting to hear from me."

* * *

Francis didn't look up. He said rapidly: "It would have cost you twice as much anywhere else and it's such a beautiful machine. It's good as new now and easily worth eighty dollars. I've got lots of typewriters I could swap you, but it wouldn't be right. I haven't got a portable in the shop as good as this one."

"Francis," I said, "that's beside the point. What about me and the twelve-fifty?"

Francis looked gravely up and then down again. His hand kept on caressing the red typewriter.

"Don't think about that," he said. "You'll be needing your typewriter, so you just take it."

* * *

I stared in amazement. I said: "Francis, you don't know me from John Doe. I've been in your shop only once before. How do you know I'll ever pay you?"

Francis put the lid firmly down on the typewriter. He said: "Now that you've moved above Fourteenth Street, hadn't you better take it along tonight? It'll save you another trip."

I reached for pencil and paper. Sighing, I said: "Well, just for your own protection, I'll write down my new address and telephone number."

"You don't need to," said Francis.

I took up the typewriter reluctantly. "Francis," I said, "how can you run a business like this—how do you know—?"

Francis smiled. "We never take a loss unless we want to," he said.

He held out his hand and I took it. His eyes were as warm as his hard right hand.

* * *

I went out of the shop into the dark streets. All the way home, I thought of Francis. In the subway, I noticed that several people were smiling at me and I realized that, thinking of Francis, I must have been smiling too. I felt suddenly like saying to everybody: "Look, I'm not a young man with a typewriter. I'm really an old Greek with a lantern, who's just reached the end of a quest." I wished fervently that everybody in that train could know Francis as I knew him.

* * *

On the first of February, I received the routine reminder that Francis Typewriter and Radio Repair Co. sends to its creditors. At the bottom of the page, in neat script, was: "Cordially, Francis."

I went out and sent Francis eight dollars and fifty cents and, as soon as I get another check for a piece of writing, I'll send him the other four. I think it won't be long, either; because this typewriter, since it passed through Francis' hands, writes like a charm. I have a feeling that the work I'm turning out on it is better than any work I've done for a long time; and the odd thing is that, since the day I called on Francis, everything I write seems to come easier.

I can't explain exactly, but that's how it is.

GILBERT MAXWELL

My Own First Flat

LATCH-KEY IN HAND, I went briskly up the twisty stone stairway to the fourth floor of 1, Raymond Buildings. It was my first night there, so I stood for a moment looking at my name, painted in neat letters above the outer door, the solidity of which I observed with proprietary satisfaction. Having entered and closed the door with luxuriating deliberation, I surveyed the interior as though for the first time. There was my immaculate white bedroom; the brightly-renovated bathroom; and the main room with its windows overlooking the terraced lawns and tall plane trees of Gray's Inn gardens. Very pleasant it all seemed in the fading light of a fine evening in the first week of May. Quiet too, and almost collegiate, except for the clank and jangle of an electric tram rumbling along Theobald's Road. (My rooms were at the noisiest end of the Buildings, which was perhaps why I had been able to obtain them so easily; but one wouldn't hear the traffic so much when the windows were shut.) Anyhow my good-sized peacock-blue room was waiting for me to add a chapter to its previous history. . . . So far the flat contained very little, and the uncarpeted floors made it sound somewhat unlived-in. Carpets were things which hadn't occurred to me, and my two small rugs didn't seem to make much difference. Unwilling to find fault with anything, but with an eye for possible improvements, I wondered whether the room really needed more than the two chairs and the sofa which were doing their best not to look solitary. The sofa at any rate was very comfortable, with one end that could be let down when you wanted your head lower. It was like reposing on a cloud, my mother had remarked when I brought her to inspect my abode a few days before. The carved oak chest looked just right against the wall between the windows, I decided, listening to the rosewood clock striking nine. The clock had been more expensive than I'd intended, but it had an almost inaudible tick and a discreetly melodious chime. Behind it, above the mantelpiece, hung my only picture, a good German colour reproduction of Titian's grave young man with a glove. He and I had the place to ourselves. . . . Nothing could alter the fact that this was my flat and nobody else's!—From "The Weald of Youth," by SIEGFRIED SASSOON. (New York: The Viking Press.)

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Established by
MARY BAKER EDDY
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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Intimate Message: Washington

Questions and Answers ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

Four members of the United States Senate, speaking both for themselves and for numerous colleagues who agree with them, are asking the American people to volunteer to help win the peace. Naturally they hope that they bespeak the sentiment of the country in advocating an early organization of the United Nations of "specific and limited authority." But whether public opinion volunteers decisive support or decisive apathy, their purpose is to give the country a clear opportunity to decide what they want the United States to do about the peace: whether to secure the peace by joining the rest of the world in maintaining it collectively or to withdraw from the rest of the world and let each nation try to maintain the peace separately.

No more important purpose has been put before the American people since Woodrow Wilson asked the Senate to ratify the Covenant of the League of Nations. The fulness of this great issue will emerge as the debate gradually unfolds in Congress and in the country, and the following seeks to answer only some of the questions which are most frequently being asked:

Who are the sponsors of this resolution? They are two Republicans and two Democrats who, it can be said without reservation, have no personal and no political purpose to serve. They are Senator Joseph Ball, young Saint Paul newspaper man who was first appointed to the Senate by Gov. Harold Stassen and who was later elected very much on his own steam. Joe Ball is a supporter but not a servant of Governor Stassen; and Senator Harold Burton, also from the allegedly isolationist Midwest, who voted against most of the President's pre-Pearl Harbor foreign policy measures; he was against "intervening" when he thought he could keep America out of the war; he is in favor of "intervening" in the peace in the conviction that only by intervening can America preserve the peace; and Senator Carl Hatch of New Mexico, author of the Hatch [clean politics] act and one of the most respected members of the Senate; and Senator Lister Hill, whose long career in the House won him regard and confidence from both sides of the aisle. None is acting for partisan reasons; none is a doctrinaire internationalist.

Designed to Display Unity

What is the real objective of the resolution? Its objective is to demonstrate a unity of purpose between the executive and legislative branches of the Government on the very crux of foreign policy. It would inform the President and the Department of State that the Senate would welcome a treaty which would enable America to play a responsible role in creating and maintaining the peace in collaboration with the other United Nations.

At whose initiative is this resolution being advanced? The resolution was conceived by the Senators; it was drafted by the Senators; it was introduced at the initiative of the Senators. It is designed to enable the Senate to discharge positively, instead of negatively, its constitutional duty to advise the President on foreign policy.

Why is the issue being presented at this time? The sponsors of the resolution believe that we can't drift into the peace but must prepare for it at the peak of Allied unity. American diplomacy cannot effectively enter upon the negotiations necessary to prepare for the peace unless it is assured that the Senate wants to accomplish broadly the same end. If the other United Nations cannot be reasonably certain that America intends to join in obtaining the common peace, they will be forced to look to other devices. The proposed resolution is to show that there is no basic divergence within the American Government over its peace purposes.

No Particular Plan Set Forth

Does the resolution commit the United States to a particular peace plan? It does not do so. It is not a commitment to any plan. It is a directive on peace purposes. It says, in effect, that the Senate will look with favor upon the formation of an organization of the United States with the stated objective of developing machinery for adjusting disputes and providing the means for suppressing aggression.

Does the resolution bind the present or any future Senate to approve whatever kind of a peace arrangement the President and Department of State may negotiate? It does not. The resolution is a statement of objective and is not an assurance that every method the executive may offer to reach that objective will be guaranteed ratification. It is not an inflexible commitment; it is moral evidence that the Senate, which ultimately must ratify the agreements which will be negotiated, wants to see the United States participate fully and faithfully in a system of world security. It is a vital credential to American diplomacy; it is an indispensable assurance to all the United Nations that it intends to join the peace, not secede from it.

Should the resolution be considered ideal in its present form? Not necessarily. It may be too detailed; it may be over-precise. It is certainly open to constructive compromise and constructive change. Its authors are not prima donnish; they are not looking for political kudos or for footnotes in the history books. They are looking for results. But it should not be overlooked that the elder Senator Lodge used to proclaim his devotion to international co-operation every time he drove the knife into the Covenant of the League. The resolution needs to be specific enough so that only those who believe in full-bodied co-operation to secure the peace will vote for it. This is no time to fool ourselves or other people.

The Country Speaks: Georgia

'My Country, 'Tis of Thee' ..... *By Eldon R. Lindsey*

All over our land, since the war started, there has been evident a renewed rallying by the people to the country's standard—the Stars and Stripes. A great awakening seems to be taking place among the solid citizenry as to just what our flag stands for. Quietly and with little comment, the Star Spangled Banner has begun to appear on the rostrum of church after church from coast to coast. Civic clubs and other groups display it at their luncheons and meetings. It is seen in more and more private homes. The people everywhere in the United States seem to silently glory in the fact that they live under Old Glory.

But nowhere have I felt that I observed among the people a more sincere love of and reverence for that flag than at a luncheon meeting of the Athens, Ga., Rotary Club, at which I was a guest. John E. Drewry, Dean of the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism at the University of Georgia and President of the Athens Rotary Club, without comment, called the meeting to order by asking that everyone stand facing the flag and sing the first stanza of America

My country, 'tis of thee
Sweet land of liberty.
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrim's pride,
From ev'ry mountain side
Let freedom ring.

The very air seemed electrified with the thrill produced by that immortal song, as the three- or four-score men and the lone woman present poured their unrestrained zeal into those beautifully simple words, making them live. Like Ezekiel's valley of dried bones, they were suddenly covered with sinews and flesh and skin, pulsating with the breath of life.

Flag's Last Stripe for Georgia

Even while the echoes of "Let freedom ring" lingered in the hospitable old Georgian Hotel, snuggled in the red clay hills of the little town housing America's oldest state university, memories of Georgia's part in making that flag welled up for the first time in many years. As I looked at that banner I suddenly remembered that the last stripe stood for Georgia; one of the 13 original colonies to declare that freedom should ring throughout this land of ours. Yes, there was a star there for Georgia, too.

The speaker was William J. Baird of Berea College, Kentucky. His talk was on the economics of our southern mountain folk. During the course of his remarks he briefly mentioned the flag which we had all recently faced together, and told us a story of one of the young lady graduates of his college going out into the hills of Kentucky to teach in a mountain school. It wasn't long before she wrote back that she had 100 pupils ranging from 8 to 18, only three of whom had ever seen an American flag, and asked that they send her one for her school. Dean Baird assured us that a flag was promptly sent. He also reassured us that America need have no fears about those mountain boys and girls, for even though they might not be as familiar with the flag as some of the rest of us, they have never yet hesitated to follow it in battle and fight for that for which it stands. The love of freedom is with them a heritage and a tradition, he declared, as old and as solid as the hills in which they live

Thrill, Too, in Pledge to the Flag

The very beginning of that luncheon touched off a train of thought about those stars and stripes that kept unfolding during the entire hour. Betsy Ross, Barbara Frietchie, George Washington, Sergeant York, John Paul Jones, Nancy Hart, the Marines at Tripoli, and in the Solomons, all following that flag as it developed down through the years, flashed across the stage of memory

Then, as we arose to be dismissed, Mr. Drewry asked a Colonel of the United States Army present to lead us in the pledge to the flag. As we again faced that Star-Spangled Banner, this time hands over hearts, the words, bold and strong and true, rang out:

I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the republic for which it stands, one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

"One nation." Yes! "Indivisible." Yes! "With liberty and justice for all." A thousand times yes. That is what the tone of those barons of commerce and princes of learning of the Athens Rotary Club seemed to say: "Yes, we, the people of America, intend to see that those words are clothed with all the necessary strength—moral, physical and financial—to assure that the things for which they stand shall live, forever."

To Change the Subject:

Manhattan Kaleidoscope ..... *By Ernest C. Sherburne*

The traffic trickle on Fifth Avenue, mostly taxis and buses . . . The sailor in Central Park, riding a horse . . . The ingeniously processed milk upon which no cream rises overnight . . . The soldier and his girl, apparently getting into a serious play by mistake, hurrying out of the theater five minutes after the first curtain rises . . . Koltanowski, champion simultaneous blindfold chess player, winning four games and drawing two without seeing the boards . . .

Meatless Tuesdays . . . The upper third of the Empire State tower obscured by snow flurries . . . The queens who preside over the sugar bowls in one chain of cafeterias . . . Clarence Nash, the voice of Donald Duck, entertaining the youngsters in the Globe Theater lobby . . . The street car motorman who admonished an elderly woman to be careful when she stepped off into the icy street . . . New Yorkers who proceed through revolving doors in high gear . . . French sailors whose red pompons are snatched from their hats by souvenir hunters having them replaced without charge at Saks' . . .

Charles Dana Gibson doing a dashing crayon portrait of Gertrude Lawrence for the benefit of the Red Cross . . . And Jo Davidson modeling a head of Sir Cedric Hardwicke . . . Lights blinking on all over Manhattan after an air raid test . . . The little spots of soot that gather under the points of one's collar . . . Recalling the proud Pittsburgher who said he always marked a collar with a pencil when he took it off at night to be sure that he didn't put it on again . . . Signs in windows: Help Wanted, No Experience Necessary . . . The hotel waiter at a luncheon of executives who delivered a pat of butter to each gentleman of the press only upon receipt of a ticket . . .

At 8 a. m. when the traffic roar develops to full volume . . . At 2 p. m. when you can hear your footsteps on Fifth Avenue at 42d Street . . . The self-service restaurant where your statement of the cost of the meal you have eaten is satisfactory to the management . . . But oh for a Sir Arthur Sullivan to set to music the cadences of that phrase on many window cards: "Illumination is required to be extinguished before these premises are closed to business."

Standley Shows U. S. Aid Movies To Red Army Leaders

MOSCOW, March 18 (AP)—Admiral William H. Standley, United States Ambassador to Moscow, has taken another step to acquaint the Soviet Union with the scope of what the United States is doing in the war by inviting Red Army officers to view 32 newsreels showing Pacific battle scenes and workers turning out tanks, planes and ships.

Admiral Standley declared recently that the Soviet people were not being fully informed of the aid they are getting from the United States.

His declaration had international repercussions, but the Soviet radio and press thereafter published extensively American statements about lend-lease and other war aid sent the Soviet Union.

Some of the newsreels depicted American women in war activities.

The Ambassador plans to give the films to the Soviet motion picture industry for whatever distribution it sees fit to make of them.

French Fugitives Lose Source of Food Supply

Direct Elite Guard attack on armed insurgents appears delayed by a Vichy régime appeal.

AT THE FRENCH FRONTIER, March 18 (AP)—Striking at a supply source of fugitive Frenchmen holding out in the French Alps against a German labor draft, French police and German Elite Guards have arrested numbers of French villagers who furnished food to the fugitives.

The Vichy régime has appealed for every precaution to avoid bloodshed and the arrest of the villagers indicated that a direct attack on the insurgents, many of whom have guns and ammunition, was being delayed.

The great majority of more than 5,000 fugitives were said to be holding out despite the capture of small bands forced out of their fastnesses by hunger.

One trainload of captured and surrendered youths was reported to have left Annécy for Germany, but the number was not disclosed.

Planes over the Savoie regions during the last two nights were believed to be Allied craft attempting to drop provisions and weapons.

There was one report that cannonading, heard in Thonon, was that of antiaircraft batteries shooting at the planes.

Thonon, in the Haute Savoie below Lake Geneva, is the headquarters for French gendarmerie and German troops, well-equipped with automatic rifles, machine guns, armored cars and artillery. French authorities have declared a state of siege in the Thonon district, it was reported by the Moscow Radio.

[An Algiers Radio broadcast yesterday warned that "punishment and just revenge" would be meted out to French mobile guards who fired on the Savoie insurgents.]

Associated Press

French 'Volunteer' Workers Bound for Germany

Wearing overalls and berets, these Frenchmen, described by the Germans as "volunteer workmen," march off for "preliminary training" in France before leaving for Germany to work in Nazi war plants. This photo reached London through a neutral source.

Food on Martinique Wanes; Robert Remains Pro-Fascist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—Reports from the Island of Martinique within the past 24 hours indicate that the food situation there is becoming acute as the result of the United States' suspension of food shipments.

The action is intended to force a showdown over the policy of Admiral Georges Robert, High Commissioner for the French Colonies in the Caribbean, who continues to maintain a pro-Vichy attitude.

Actually, according to advices in French circles here, there is little reason to believe that more than half a million inhabitants of the islands, of Martinique and Guadeloupe are anxious to see the Axis win and that they back the Admiral's pro-Fascist regime. On the contrary, travelers who arrived from the Islands declared that a large part of the population are devoted to the cause of the United Nations and that a small clique of French Navy officers, colonial officials and wealthy planters, headed by Admiral Robert, exercise a rule of terror over a frightened civilian population.

Unrest in Army

That unrest and discontent has even spread among the French military forces was hinted by the fact that Battalion Leader Sarrat of the French Colonial Infantry, who was commanding the garrison of Martinque, escaped from the island and joined the Fighting French forces.

Admiral Robert's hostile attitude toward the United Nations and his attempt to keep his small island dominion in "splendid isolation" while the bulk of the French Empire joined either Gens. Henri Giraud or Charles de Gaulle can hardly be explained by rational considerations. Martinque and Guadeloupe are completely separated from metropolitan France; they are surrounded by Allied possessions and the United States Navy controls the Caribbean Sea. Since Dakar has joined the United Nations, Martinique has ceased to be a military problem for the Allies.

From the economic point of view, moreover, the economic life of the French Antilles depends entirely on the possibility to export their sugar and other colonial products to the United States and to receive food and industrial products from this country.

Admiral a Conservative

Observers who approached the High Commissioner doubt that he is a Fascist in the European sense. Although Vichy laws were applied in letter and in spirit, Admiral Roberts is no Fascist ideologist but one of those conservative French officials who hate the British as much as they despise the Germans. In the conflict of two nations which he considers as enemies of France, the Admiral decided to stay neutral. The same observers, moreover, point out that separation from his superior authority and the possibility to exercise arbitrary power have developed something like a dictator-complex in the Admiral's mind. His government methods are increasingly similar to those of some South American military dictators. His methods have become increasingly ruthless. While in North Africa political prisoners have been successively released, Admiral Robert continues to imprison all political opponents. They are sent either to concentration camps on the islands or confined to French warships.

Curtailment of United States food and other shipments to Martinique is disorganizing the already badly shattered island economy. Martinique's economy is based on the cultivation of a sole product, sugar, which previous to the war was exported to France. Today, exportations have almost completely ceased although a small part of the sugar crop was exported to Dakar and to this country. With the curtailment of exportations, importation of food and industrial goods have also become scarce. Most industrial products, such as clothing and shoes, have become completely unavailable.

RAF Depicts Essen Bombing

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—More than 400 planes, manned by some 3,000 airmen, were sent by the RAF against Essen in each of two block-buster raids on March 5 and 12 to rain down about 1,000 tons of bombs each night upon the strategic industrial city, home of the Krupp works, an RAF commentator disclosed.

Describing also the tremendous defenses put up by the Nazis in attempts to parry these aerial smashes, he declared the number of men on the Ruhr's air defenses is greater than the total number of Germans among the estimated 250,000 Axis troops in Tunisia.

The RAF's two heavy blows on Essen struck some 80 buildings of the Krupp works, destroying or severely damaging 54 of them, and undoubtedly greatly reduced the output of guns, diesel engines, locomotives, and other war materials, the spokesman told a press conference.

The effect of the blows was perhaps as great as that of the 1,000-plane raid on Cologne last May, for the bombs struck among explosive targets.

These smashes, however, did not knock out the huge German war plant completely or permanently.

But in each raid, the commentator said, the RAF had to storm through defenses which included scores of fighter planes, 300 heavy antiaircraft guns, and 600 light guns.

The overall defenses of the Ruhr, prime industrial target in Germany, include 1,000 heavy guns, 2,000 light guns, hundreds of fighter planes, and 500 searchlights, he said.

In 45 days since Feb. 1, he said, the RAF operated against Germany and the continent on 38 nights, sending out a total of some 7,000 planes, and also made raids on 34 days.

All records were broken with the dropping of more than 10,000 tons of bombs and the overall loss ration is lower than it had been for many months, the spokesman added.

President's Wife Lunches With High Court Justices

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt had luncheon yesterday with seven members of the Supreme Court.

She was invited by Justice Frankfurter, who arranged the luncheon in a private dining room at the Court.

Only Justices Douglas and Murphy were absent. No details of the luncheon were made public.

Giraud Deeds Implementing Pledges

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, March 18—Deeds are fast catching up with words in the restoration of the French North African political and social scene to the way it looked before the Vichy Government's Axis-influenced decrees, issued since June 22, 1940, came into force. And they are scheduled to have caught up with them absolutely by the end of the next two months.

However, according to an official explanation here today, "insofar as Metropolitan France and French territories as a whole are concerned, it is understood that after the liberation of French territory, the Provisional Government and the free institutions of France will decide what laws will in future be maintained of those which were passed after June 22, 1940."

I am assured authoritatively that in practice as well as theory, laws based on racial discrimination are to be annulled forthwith and that the special provision for retaining certain of Vichy's 1940 laws at least for the time being relates only to those involving economic complexities, such as those relating to taxes, price relations, customs and such matters which cannot be revoked straightway without causing great confusion or bringing affairs to a standstill.

Special Commission

Adaptation of this part of Vichy legislation and all matters concerning the annulment of existing laws and introduction of new ones are to be effected as the result of detailed studies by a special commission directly under Gen. Henri Giraud and composed of men to be personally selected by him. Thus, it is claimed, "General Giraud completed the return to legality which he began with his ordinance of Jan. 22, 1943, suppressing the state tribunal set up in a law signed at Vichy in special session in 1941 and aping the Nazi institution of the People's Court."

As part of this process of wiping out laws at variance with the ideals of democracy, administrative control is to be handed back to local councils, but, following French precedent during World War I, no elections are to be held "before France itself is liberated and the whole people are free to exercise the suffrage." Provisions already exist to take care of vacancies in such councils caused by the passing of councilors or absences due to other causes.

The right of the people to join secret societies such as the Free Masons is restored, but under what is described as ordinary French wartime security regulations, public assemblies of more than five people still are prohibited.

Censorship Code

The same considerations of war security apply in regard to censorship. In theory, it is to be purely military censorship, but if the political article is held to be capable of influencing military affairs, it will come under that censorship.

Restoration of civic property and all other rights to non-native Jews affects in Algeria about 2,000 persons. Appropriation of their property has been done through trustees, so its restoration, it is said, can be effected easily by putting the machinery of confiscation into reverse.

In some cases where the trustees were called away for military duties, Jews have become trustees for their own property. Native Jews who enjoyed citizenship rights until these were withdrawn by Vichy decree are not to have them restored on the grounds that, since the Arabs, numbering 7,000,000 in Algeria compared with 140,000 native Jews, do not have citizenship rights, "the introduction of a legal distinction [under the Cremieux decree of 1870] between the two classes of native inhabitants in fact constituted racial discrimination."

It is explained, "In abrogating the Cremieux decree, General Giraud has made the native Jews and the native Arabs in Algeria equal before the law. Of these natives, some embrace the Mohammedan, others the Jewish, religion. Hereafter, the Algerian Jews, like the Algerian Arabs, must make formal application for citizenship.

The ordinances made public in the March 18 issue of the Journal Officiel here readmit non-native Jews without discrimination of any sort to all phases of commercial, cultural, and educational life from which they had been barred since June 22, 1940.

Frenchwomen Aiding Menfolk's Resistance

Recorded by CBS

London, March 18

Widespread disturbances are reported from the French cities of Toulon, Lyon and Nimes, where French women are actively helping their menfolk to escape and are opposing Chief of Government Pierre Laval's pro-German policy in every way they can, the British Radio reported yesterday.

Gen. Henri Giraud's announcements comprise two declarations and eight ordinances. One of the former annuls Vichy laws the other validates them again so they can be abrogated piecemeal by eight ordnances already published and others to come in the light of the findings of the Giraud Commission.

In Name of People

It is specified in one ordinance that "the execution of decrees, judgments and judicial orders, as well as the copies and extracts of contracts and all other acts or documents of mandatory execution, shall be formulated as follows: 'The French Republic' in the name of the French people."

It is made clear that the status of officials appointed in connection with Vichy decrees is not automatically annulled with the annulment of decrees. Such a course would entail wholesale dislocation and any replacements or dismissals intended will be made to avoid this.

While there therefore is no "clean sweep" indicated, there already have been some significant moves to bring the Administration into line with democratic requirements—notably the elimination from office this week of Jean Rigauld and Jean Bergeret, two notorious Vichy supporters.

Soviet's Peace Aims Seen In Book of Stalin Speeches

By Henry C. Cassidy

Chief of the Associated Press Moscow Bureau, now visiting in the United States

NEW YORK, March 18—A guide to the Soviet Union at war and an outline of the postwar Soviet State are given by a small, paper-covered book issued by the foreign-language publishing house in Moscow.

It is "J. Stalin on the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union," a collection of the leader's wartime pronouncements.

When Premier Stalin speaks, it is not an idle address to suit some passing occasion. It is a document, giving a definite directive to his people, repeated to them over and over again, and kept before them, not as a thing of the past, but as a current order.

Before the war, Mr. Stalin's speeches, articles, and letters were collected periodically in volumes entitled, "Problems of Leninism."

During the war, his utterances have all been published textually in every Soviet periodical, and then taken, phrase by phrase, as the subject for editorials until a new statement is made. They are repeated constantly on the radio, posted in public places.

Dropped in Enemy Lands

Translated into German, Italian, Hungarian, Rumanian, and the other languages of the Axis countries, they are dropped in enemy territory in leaflets, pamphlets, and newspapers.

Finally, they are assembled, in the original Russian, and in English, French, and other Allied languages, in book form.

The latest edition comprises his first radiocast July 3, 1941, his speeches Nov. 6 and 7, 1941, on the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, his orders of the day Feb. 23 and May 1, 1942, on Red Army Day and May Day, his speech of Nov. 6, 1942, order of the day Nov. 7, and his two letters to the Associated Press Oct. 3 and Nov. 13, 1942. His latest order of the day, Feb. 23, 1943, will be included in the next volume.

These statements, because of their constant repetition, provide, perhaps more than those of any national leader, a key to the thoughts and actions of the country. Reference to them makes clear much about the Soviet Union that sometimes seems abroad to be a mystery.

The dominating note is one of firm confidence in victory. Even in his first radiocast, the "scorched earth" speech, calling on the Russians to leave nothing to the invader, while the Germans were stampeding into the country, Mr. Stalin closed with the slogan: "Forward to Victory." That thought, in one form or another, has been, ever since, his conclusion.

He said in the same speech, "In great war, we shall have true allies in the peoples of Europe and America." Despite differences which have arisen since then, particularly over the second front, that has remained his story.

As the war proceeds, his orders become more specific: Increase production of tanks and antitank weapons, learn to handle these weapons perfectly, stiffen discipline and stimulate guerrilla warfare, exterminate every invader, and finally, destroy the Nazi State, the Nazi Army and the Nazi "New Order" in Europe.

In these pronouncements, there are clues to the future domestic status planned for the Soviet Union: A continued Soviet system, controlled by Soviet Government and Communist Party organs, with socialized industry and collectivized farms.

Possible Soviet Claims

There are indications of the Soviet claims at the peace conference: The Baltic States, Belo-Russia, Karelia, and Moldavia, all belonging to the Soviet Union, but no aspirations to territory which was outside the Soviet fold before the war, including specifically Iran and Slavonic nations like Yugoslavia.

There are suggestions of the Soviet attitude toward postwar Germany: Destruction of the Nazi regime, with its Army and "New Order," but maintenance of a unified German people and nation, with some sort of organized military force of its own.

There are signs of the future foreign police of the Soviet Union: noninterference in the internal affairs of other nations, collaboration with Great Britain and the United States, racial and national equality, territorial integrity and political sovereignty for occupied nations, and economic assistance in reconstruction of devastated countries.

Given Mr. Stalin as a victor, that is his outline of the Soviet Union of the future.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day's sales 1,268,450
1943 volume to date 63,303,529
1942 volume to date 26,235,689

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Wednes'ay	46.1	Prev. day	46.5
Month ago	45.0	Year ago	35.0
1943 high	46.7	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott L pf 4	† 50	112	112	112	— ½
Air&Stream 1g	† 12	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+2½
Adams Exp (.45e)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Adams-Millis ¼g	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
Addressograph ⅜g	15	18½	18¾	18⅝	+ ⅜
Air Reduction (1a)	5	43⅛	42½	42½	— ⅜
Alaska Juneau	6	4⅛	4	4	
Allegheny Corp	49	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	19	13¼	12½	12⅞	
Alleg pf $30 ww	37	13½	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	16	29	27	27¾	— ⅜
Alleg Lud Stl .35g	6	23½	23⅛	23½	
Allen Indust (¾e)	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Allied Strs (.30g)	23	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	3	30¾	30¼	30⅜	— ⅛
Amal Leath	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Amerada Pet (2)	2	76	75½	75½	— ½
Am Ag Chem 1.20	6	26½	25⅜	26⅜	+ ⅜
Am Airlines (1½e)	4	57⅛	56½	56⅞	+ ⅛
Am Bank Note ¼g	3	13⅜	13½	13⅜	
Am Bk N pf (3)	† 1	53	53	53	+ ¾
Am Brake Shoe ¼g	*6	40¼	40	40	+ ½
Am Br S pf 5¼	† *5	129½	129¼	129¼	+ ¼
Am Cable & Rad	8	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
Am Can (3)	1	77½	77½	77½	+ ½
Am Can pf (7)	† 50	176	175½	175½	—1
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	9	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
Am C&F pf 8.29g	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ⅜
Am Ch&Cable ½g	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
Am Chicle (4a)	10	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ¾
Am Coal (2e)	† 40	22¼	22	22	
Am Cryo Sug ¼ae	11	17	16½	17	+ ⅜
Am Colortype .15g	5	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
Am Export (½g)	1	26	26	26	— ½
Am & For Power	13	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Am&FP 56pf 3¾k	7	60	59	60	+2¾
Am&FP 57pf ⅞k	5	67½	65¾	67½	+2½
Am & F P 2 pf	97	13¼	12⅜	13¼	+ ⅞
Am Hide&Leather	24	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Am Home P (2.40)	12	62½	61	61	—1¼
Am Ice	41	4½	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
Am Ice pf (½e)	1	43	42½	43	+1
Am International	62	7⅜	7	7⅜	+⅛¼
Am Locomotive	25	12	11⅝	12	+ ¼
Am Loco pf 7¼k	15	90	88¼	89¼	— ½
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
Am M&Met (¼g)	3	8	8	8	
Am News 1.80	† 50	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
Am Pow & Lt	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Am P & L $6 pf	12	27⅛	26¼	27⅛	— ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	16	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
Am Rad&St S .15e	34	8	7⅜	8	
Am R&S S pf 7	† 10	165	165	165	
Am Roll Mill .20e	26	18	12¾	13	
Am R M pf 4½	†190	63	62½	62⅞	+ ⅛
Am Safety Razr ¾e	2	13¼	12¼	13¼	— ¼
Am Seating (1e)	1	14½	14½	14½	
Am Ship Bldg ¾	† 60	31⅞	30½	31⅞	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	11	41⅜	41	41	
Am Sm & R pf 7	† 70	153¾	153	153	—1¾
Am Stl Fdrs ½g	3	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Am Stores ½g	5	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
Am Stove (.30g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Am Sug Ref ½g	40	23⅞	23	23⅞	+1½
Am Sugar pf (7)	2	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ¾
Am Sum Tob ¼g	2	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
Am Tel&Tel (9)	15	140	139⅛	140	+ ¼
Am Tobacco (3a)	5	51	50¾	50⅜	— ¼
Am Tob B (3a)	11	51⅝	51	51¼	+ ¼
Am Tob pf (6)	†140	154¼	134½	135¼	— ⅜
Am Type Fdrs ½e	* 1	9	9	9	
Am Viscose (½g)	7	76¼	75¾	76¼	+ ½
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	116½	116½	116½	— ½
Am Water Works	19	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Am Wat W 1pf (6)	1	67⅝	67¼	67¼	— ⅝
Am Woolen	2	6½	6½	6½	
Am Wool pf (2k)	3	68½	68¼	68¼	+1
Am Zinc L & S	1	5½	5½	5½	
Anaconda Cop ½g	17	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
Anch H Gl pf 5	† 20	116	116	116	+3
Arch-Dan-M (½g)	2	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
Armour Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	+ ⅛
Armour Illinois	9	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Armour Ill pr pf	1	52½	52½	5 3/8	— ⅛
Armstrong Ck ¼g	8	23¾	2⅛	23¼	— ⅜
Arnold Const ¼g	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .10g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Artloom pf (7)	† 40	99¾	99¼	99¾	
Assd Dry Gds ½g	4	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	1	77	77	77	— ½
Assd D Gd 2pf (7)	10	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ¼
Assoc Inv pf (5)	† 10	101	101	101	— ½
Atch T&SF (2½g)	21	52⅝	52	52⅜	+ ⅛
Atch T&SF pf (5)	1	77¼	77¼	77¼	
Atl Coast Line 2e	9	31	30⅞	31	
Atl Refining (.15g)	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ¼
Atlas Corp (¼g)	4	10¾	10½	10¾	— ⅛
Atls Powd (¾g)	80	62	61¾	62	
Aviation Cp (¼e)	71	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
Baldwin Loco pf (1e)	19	16½	16	16	
Balt & Ohio	44	6½	6½	6¼	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	7	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
Bangor & Ar	7	9⅞	9½	9⅞	
Bang&A pf 2½k	† 10	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅜
Barber Asphalt	26	16¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	6	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	15	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
Beat Cr pf (5)	1	112	112	112	— ½
Beech Creek (2)	* 7	27	27	27	— ½
Beech-Nut Pk(4a)	1	101½	101½	101½	—1
Beld-Hem (.80)	3	11	10⅞	11	
Bell Aircraft (2e)	16	20	19⅜	20	+ ⅜
Bendix Aviat (¾g)	12	38¾	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅝
Benef Ind Ln .30e	3	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Ben I L pr pf 2½	1	54¾	43¼	54¾	+ ⅝
Best Foods (.60)	30	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅜
Best & Co (1.60a)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Beth Steel (1½g)	11	63¼	62⅝	63¼	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	3	115	114½	114½	— ½
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅝
Black & Deck 1.60	6	18¾	18¼	18½	— ⅜
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	4	8⅛	8	8	
Bloomingde .20g	† 40	11	11	11	+ ¼
Boeing Airp (1e)	7	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
Bohn Al & Br (2)	2	44¾	44¾	44¾	
Bon Ami B 2½	† 40	46¼	46	46	
Borden Co (.30g)	13	25¾	25⅜	25¾	+ ⅜
Bore Warner 1.60	10	31¾	31	31¾	+ ⅛
Bornmort Br ¼g	3	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
[illegible] (2)	6	25½	25⅜	25¾	+ ⅛
[illegible] Strat (3)	1	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
[illegible]	7	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
[illegible]	8	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	— ¼
Briggs-Ely 4g	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Bridge Mfg	50	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
Budd Mfg pf	34)	101½	8	99½	+3
Budd Wheel (1e)	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	2	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
Burlng Mills .35e	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Bur Mills pf 2¾k	3	56¼	56	56	
Burl M 2½pf 2¾k	2	56¼	56	56	
Burr Add M (.60)	13	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
Bush Terminal	2	4½	4½	4½	
Bush T B pf ¾k	†*2	30¾	30	30	—1¼
Butler Bros (.15g)	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Butte C&Z (¼ae)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Byers (AM) Co	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Byron Jack (¼g)	2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
Calif Pack (1½)	5	24¾	24	24⅛	+ ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
Calumet&Hec ¼ag	6	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Can Dr G A (.60)	8	18½	18	18½	+ ⅜
Can Pacific	22	8¼	8	8¼	
Cap Adm pf (3)	† 10	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅜
Carr. C&O (5)	† 1	92¾	92¼	92¾	+ ¼
Case (J I) Co (7e)	1	94	94	94	
Caterpil Tract (2)	3	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅜
Celanese Corp ½g	8	32	31¾	31⅞	— ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5	† 20	102	102	102	
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 70	105¾	105	105¾	+ ¾
Celanese pr pf 4	† 10	122	122	122	
Celotex Corp (½)	14	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
Celotex Co pf 5	† 10	85	85	85	—1
Cent Aguirre 1½	10	19	18⅝	19	
Cent Fdry (.10g)	8	3¼	⅜	3¼	+ ⅛
Cen Ill Lt pf 4¼	†40	105¾	1 5	105	— ⅞
Cent Viol Sus 2½e	8	15¾	4⅞	5⅞	+ ⅜
Century Rib Mo	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	2	7½	7	7½	+ ½
Certain-teed Pro	5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
Cert-teed 6%pf	†150	50½	45¾	50	
Chain Belt (¾g)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¾
Champ P&F pf 6	†40	103½	103¼	103½	
Ches & Ohio (3)	20	41¾	40⅞	41⅛	
Chi & E Ill	18	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
Chi & E Ill A .50e	42	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Great West	6	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+.⅛
Chi Grt W of 4½k	15	15¾	15	15¼	
Chi Mail Order ½e	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	†4	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
Chi Rk Is & Pac	10	11	8⅜	8⅝	
Chi R I 6%pf	32	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅛
Chi R I 7%pf	25	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot O	1	15½	15½	15½	
Childs Co	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Chrysler Corp ¾g	14	72¾	71⅞	72½	+ ¼
City Ice&F (1.20)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
City I&F pf 6½	† 2	100½	100½	100½	
City Investing	† 10	39	39	39	+1
Clark Equip (¾g)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ½
Climax Mol 1.20e	12	45¼	44⅝	45¼	+ ⅜
Cluett Peabody ⅛e	1	75¼	74⅝	74⅝	
Coca-Cola A (3)	20	65	65	65	+ ½
Colgate-Palm-P ⅓	19	15⅛	15⅛	19½	+ ¾
Collins & Aik	8	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Collins&A pf(5)	† 60	110	110	110	+2
Col. & South	†1020	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
Col & Sou 1 pf	† 20	9⅞	8⅝	9⅞	
Col Fuel&Iron ¼g	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
Colum Br A (.30g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Colum G & E	63	⅛	3	3	
Col G&E 6%pf 6	2	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
Col Pict pf (2¾)	2	36	36	36	— ½
Comi Credit (3)	2	33	32¾	33	+ ⅛
Comi Invest Tr (3)	5	35⅜	35	35⅜	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .60e	10	12¾	12½	12¾	
Com'wlth & South	29	¾	⅝	⅝	
Conw & Sou pf	7	44½	44	44½	+1
Con'wlth Ed .35g	6	23¾	23½	23¾	
Conde Nast (.40e)	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	5	19	18¾	18⅞	
Consol Aircraft	26	20	19⅝	19⅞	
Consol Cigar 1¾e	15	15⅞	15	15⅞	+1¼
Cons Copperm .45e	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Cons Edison (1.60)	43	18¾	18½	18⅝	
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	98½	98¼	98¼	— ⅜
Consol Film Ind	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Cons Film I pf ¼k	1	13½	13⅜	13½	
Cons Laundries	10	3	3	3	
Consol Oil (¼)	20	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	3	7	6¾	7	+ ½
Consolidation Coal	5	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ½
Cont Baking ½g	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Cont Can (¾g)	6	31½	31	31	— ½
Container Corp ¼g	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	44	44	44	— ½
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	56	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅜
Cont Motors (.15g)	17	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Cont Oil Del (1)	38	32	†30½	32	+1½
Copperweld Stl .80	5	13	13	13	— ⅛
Cop'weld S pf 2½	110	47	47	47	
Corn Exch 2.40	†170	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ⅜
Corn Products 2.60	3	57⅞	57¾	57¾	
Coty Inc (¼e)	17	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
Coty International	1	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ¼
Crane Co (1e)	24	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅜
Crane cv pf 5	† 50	104	103½	103½	—1
Cream of Wh (¾g)	*7	21½	21½	21½	
Crosley Corp ⅛e	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Crown C&S ½e	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Crown Cork pf 2¼	6	42¾	42¾	42¾	—1
Crown Zellerb (1)	3	13½	13¾	13½	+ ¼
Crucible Steel (2e)	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)	2	78	78	78	+ ½
Cuba RR pf	† 20	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	103	8	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	24	16½	15⅝	16½	+1
Curtis Publishing	12	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Curtis Pub pf	† 20	60	60	60	
Curtis P pr pf ¾k	12	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	16	8¾	8½	8⅝	
Curtiss-Wr A ⅛g	16	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
Cutler-Hammer ¼g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Decca Records (1)	4	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
Davega Stores ½e	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Daviso Ch .60e	3	13¾	14½	14⅜	
Deere & Co 1.35e	12	31	30¾	31	
Deere pf 1.40	5	31⅞	31¾	31¾	— ¼
Del & Hudson	11	12¼	11⅜	12¼	+ ⅜
Diesel-Wem G ⅜g	2	14½	14½	14½	
Del Lack & West	41	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	17	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
Detroit Ed (.60g)	28	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
Devoe&Ray A 1	†170	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅛
Diamond M 1½	2	31	31	31	— ⅛
Diam Mat pf 1½	2	38	38	38	— ⅛
Dist Cp-S pf (5)	1	87¾	87¾	87¾	— ¼
Dixie-Vortex (⅓e)	1	13⅓	13⅓	13⅓	+ ⅓
Dixie-Vo-A 2½	† 70	39	39	39	
Doehler Die C ⅜g	6	26	25½	25½	— ¼
Dome Mines h.80g	*5	15⅛	18¾	19	+ ⅝
Douglas Airc (5e)	8	64½	63⅞	64	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	3	24¾	24½	24½	— ¾
Dunhill Internat	2	7	6⅞	7	
du Pont deN (1g)	5	141¾	141¾	141¾	+ ¾
Dud Light 1pf 5	† 20	118½	118½	118½	— ½
Eastern Air Lines	19	36¾	36	36	— ⅜
Eastern Roll Mill	4	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak (5)	5	154	153½	153½	
Eaton Mfg (3)	3	28½	28¼	28½	— ⅛
Edis Bros Strs .80	2	13⅞	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
Ei & Mus Ind .06g	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Ei Auto-Lite ½g	*7	35¼	34½	34½	— ⅝
Elec Boat (1e)	13	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
El Pow & Lt	11	3½	3⅜	3½	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	2	40	40	40	
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	10	44	43½	44	— ¼
El Storage Bat (2)	5	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛	— ½
El Paso N G (2.40	3	28	28	28	
Eng Pub Service	4	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf (5)	011	69½	68½	69½	+1½
Eng PS 5½pf 5½	20	71	71	71	
Equit Office Bldg	7	1⅛	⅝	⅝	
Erie Railroad (1e)	19	12¾	12	12	
Erie Railroad ct 1e	85	12⅜	11½	11¾	— ¼
Erie Rail pf A (5)	2	45	44⅞	45	
Eureka V Cl ⅛g	*2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Evans Products	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	4	26½	26⅛	26½	
Exchange Buffet	9	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Mor (1)	4	39⅞	39½	39⅞	+ ⅜
Fajardo Sugar (2)	12	23½	22¾	23½	+ ⅞
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
Fed Mogul (1)	7	16½	16	16	+ ½
Fed Mot Tr .10g	*3	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
Fed D Strs .45g	2	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs pf 4¼	70	8	8	8	—1
Ferro Enam	2	33¼	33½	33½	— ¼
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	2	63¾	63¾	63¾	
Firestone T&R ¾g	3	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	107½	107½	107½	
Flintkote (¼ag)	4	8		8	— ⅛
Flintkote pf (4½)	90	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
Follansbee Stl	2	6¼	6⅛	¼	+ ¼
Food Fair Stores 1	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Food Mach .35g	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
Francisco Sugar	17	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	6	36⅝	36¼	36½	+ ¼
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
Fruehauf T pf 5	† 20	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ⅛
Gabriel Co .10g	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Gair (Robt) (¼ae)	5	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Gar Wood Ind ¼ae	15	5	5	5	
Gar W Ind pf (⅓)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Gen Am Trans (2e)	6	43	42½	43	— ½
Gen Baking .30g	14	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	39	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅜
Gen Cable	2	5½	5¼	5¼	
Gen Cable A	3	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
Gen Cab pf 7¾k	† 50	64	64	64	
Gen Cigar (1)	2	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	
Gen Cig pf (7)	† 70	142	140	142	
Gen Elec (1.40)	44	35½	35⅛	35½	— ¼
Gen Foods (.40g)	14	28¾	27½	28	— ¼
Gen G&E A	105	2¼	2	2⅛	— ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	† 10	107½	107½	107½	—1½
Gen Mills (4)	1	88	88	88	
Gen Motors ½g	40	47½	47⅛	47⅜	— ¼
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Out Adv .20e	3	3½	3½	3½	
Gen Out Adv A 3e	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (¾g)	8	18	17½	18	+ ¼
Gen Print Ink .10e	6	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ¼
Gen Pub Service	3		1	1	
Gen Ry Signal ¼e	6	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
Gen Refract (.30g)	6	21¾	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Gen Shoe (¼g)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Gen SC pf 1¾k	† 50	72	71¼	71¼	— ¾
Gen Tel (1.60)	2	20¼	20	20	
Gen Time Inst	1	16½	16½	16½	
Gen Tire&Rub ⅜g	2	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
Gillette S R .45e	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Gillette Saf R pf 5	1	69	69	69	
Gimbel Bros	4	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Glidden Co (.30g)	2	15¼	15¼	19¼	
Gobel (Adolf)	16	⅛	1	1	
Gobel Brew (.20)	1	2⅜	2½	2½	
Gold & St Tel 6	† 3	92½	92	92½	
Goodrich(BF) ¾g	*10	32⅞	32¼	32¾	
Goodrich (BF) pf 5		1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R ½e	21	22¾	22	32¼	
Graham-Paige Mot	53	¾	½	½	— ⅛
Grand Union	5	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
Granite C Stl .35e	6	10⅜	0	10⅜	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40a	3	20½	20½	20½	— ½
Gt Nor Ir O ct 2e	2	17	6⅞	17	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	43	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug (1e)	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Gt W S ug pf 7	† 240	141	141	141	— ½
Greer (H L) 2a	8	57⅜	57	57	
Greyhound Corp (1)	*13	15⅜	14¾	15⅜	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf (.35)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Grum Air Ex 1½e	6	14⅞	14½	14⅞	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	8	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	† 7	93	92	93	+2½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	23	7	6¾	7	
Gulf M&O pf 2½a	10	34½	33¾	34½	+ ¾
Harb-Walker ¼g	3	17	16¾	17	— ⅛
Hat Co Am A ¼g	2	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	20	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛	
Heime GW 2½g	1	64½	64½	64½	— ½
Heime GW) pf 7	† 20	165¾	164	164	—3
Hazel-At Gl (.5)	† 50	100	99⅝	99⅝	—1¼
Hercles Motor (1)	*2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Hercules Powd ½g	4	75½	75	75½	+ ¾
Hires (CE) (1.20)	1	19½	19½	19½	
Hollander A (½g)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Holly Sugar (1)	10	12¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	25	33¼	32¾	33	— ⅛
Houd-Hersh B ¼ag	1	11⅝	1 1⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
Household Fin (4)	2	49½	49¼	49½	M'r 17
Household Fin pf 5	63	108½	108¼	108½	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	18	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3a)	2	56½	56	56	—1
Hudson & Man	3	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
Hudson & Man pf	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Hudson B M&S n2	15	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ½
Hudson Mot	18	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
Hupp Motor	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
80	Acme Wire (1½g)	18	18	18
700	Aero Sup B (.10g)	5½	5	5
100	Ainsworth (¼g)	7	7	7
400	Air-Way ElAp (.10g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Ala Gt Sou (5e)	80½	80½	80½
30	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	97½	97½	97½
100	Allied Prod (2)	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
100	Alum Ltd (hRs)	110	109	109
100	Alum Co Am (1g)	121½	121½	121½
200	Alum Co Ash pf (6)	111	110½	110½
50	Alum Ind (.80)	9¼	9¼	9¼
30	Am Book	29	29	30
400	Am Capital A	1	1	1
400	Am Capital B	¼	¼	¼
100	Am Cen Mfg	7¼	7¼	7¼
350	Am C P&LA	27½	27	27
34	Am C P&LA new	36½	36½	36½
1100	Am Cit P&LB	1½	1½	1½
50	Am Cyan B	38½	38½	38½
100	Am & Fgn P war	1	1	1
100	Am Fork & Hoe (¼g)	14¼	14¼	14¼
1200	Am Gas & El (1.60)	32½	32½	32½
125	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	36	35½	36
900	Am Light & T (1.20)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
700	Am Maracaibo	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Am Republics (.35e)	8½	8½	8½
300	Am Seal-Kap (¼e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
600	Am Superpow	½	½	½
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	78½	76½	76½
200	Am Superpow pf	8	7⅞	8
100	Am Writ Pap	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
110	AppalElPow pf(4½)	105¾	105¼	105¼
400	Ark Nat Gas	2¾	2¾	2¾
2200	Ark Nat Gas A	3	2¾	3
100	Ark N Gas pf (.90e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Aro Equip (.35g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
300	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Atlantic C Fish (¼e)	5	5	5
1000	Atlas Corp war	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
300	Atlas Ply (.30g)	17	17	17
400	Automat Prod ½g	3½	3½	3½
100	Avery & Sons (½e)	6⅝	6⅝	7⅛
100	Babcock & Wil(1½e)	23¼	23½	23½
1400	Baldwin Loco war	4⅞	4⅝	4¾
1800	Barium Sta Stl	3	1¾	1⅞
800	Beech Airc(1e)	10½	10	10½
200	Berk&Gay Furn	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Bickfords (1)	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
600	Bliss (EW) (2)	14⅜	14½	14¼
1100	Blue Ridge	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	43½	43½	43½
40	Bohck (HC) 1 pf(1k)	50	50	50
300	Bos Tr L&P pf(1e)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
600	Breeze Corp (1½e)	10⅝	10⅜	10½
4700	Brewst Aero	7¼	7	7⅛
300	Bridgpt Mach	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
10	Bridg Mach pf	71½	71½	71½
50	Brillo Mfg A (2)	31	31	31
200	Brown F&W (.10e)	3	2⅞	2⅞
400	Buckeye P L .20g	9¾	9⅝	9¾
500	Buf N&EP pf	13½	12⅝	13½
200	Bunk Hill & S (1)	12¾	12½	13¼
100	Burry Biscuit	1½	1½	1½
600	Cal El Pow	3½	3½	3½
1300	Callite Tung (.10g)	3⅜	3	3
10100	Can Marconi (h.04e)	1⅜	1½	1⅜
1600	Carrier Corp	12⅜	11⅞	12¼
100	Carter (JW) (.60)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Casco Prod (1e)	8½	8½	8½
200	Catalin Am (.10e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Cen & SW Ut	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Cen Hud G & E (.17g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
60	CenNYPow pf (5)	91	90½	91
100	Charis (.60)	6	6	6
200	ChiRiv&Mch (⅛g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	Childs pf	9⅞	9½	9⅞
1600	Cities Service	8⅜	8	8⅜
450	Cit Svc pf	75	74	75
10	Cit Svc pf BB	64	64	64
10	Cit Svc P&L $7 pf (7)	85	85	85
200	City Auto Stpg (.60)	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	Clark Control (½g)	16½	16½	16½
150	Cleve El Illum (½g)	32¾	32¼	32¾
100	Cleve Tract (⅜g)	12	12	12
100	Clinch Coal (¾g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
2300	Colonial Airl	6⅜	6	6
500	Colo Fuel & I war	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
100	Colts P F Arm (¾g)	54½	54½	54½
110	Colum G & E pf (5)	38¾	38	38
700	Colum O & G	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1600	Comwlth & So war	⅛	3-64	3-64
50	Comm P Svc (.40g)	17½	17½	17½
100	Compo ShMvtc (.15g)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
200	Cons Biscuit (.40)	4½	4¼	4¼
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	60½	60¼	60½
2900	Cons Gas Ut	3⅜	3⅛	3¼
400	Cons Ret Stre (.35e)	4½	4½	4½
300	Cons Royalty (.20)	1⅝	1½	1⅝
200	Cons Sti Corp	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
30	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	83½	83½	83½
300	Cont Roll&Stl (¼g)	14½	14½	14½
300	Cooper-Bess(⅓g)	12⅝	12½	12½
10	Cor&Rey pf (4½k)	85	85	85
300	Cosden Petro(10g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1400	Creole Pet(⅓a)	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
100	C W Liquid	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Croft Brewing	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Crown Drug(.05g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
1300	CubanAtlSug(2½e)	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
100	Curtis Mfg (1e)	9	9	9
50	Dayton Rub A (2)	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
300	xdDenninMfgA (.30g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Det Gray Ir	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1000	DetMichStove (.20e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
25	Daper Corp (3)	63	63	63
600	Duro-Test (.05g)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
100	Eastmal Tex Sul (¼g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	East Gas&P	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	East G&F6pf (1½k)	27¾	27½	27¾
125	East G&Fprpf (4½)	54	53¾	54
230	East Sug Aspf(1¾k)	37	36	37
$600	El Bond&Sh		4⅝	4
700	El Bond&Sh(6)	59	59	59
300	El P&L 2 pf A	19¼	19¼	19¼
500	El P&L war	⅞	¾	¾
100	Electrographic	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
800	Emerson Elec (.35e)	6¼	6	6¼
1700	Equity Corp	⅞	¾	⅞
75	EquityCrp$3pf(1½e)	29¾	29	29⅝
200	Eversharp Inc	9	9	9
200	Fairchild Av (e)	10¼	9⅞	9⅞
2900	Fairchild En & Air	3	2⅞	3
100	Falstaff Brew (.60a)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
100	Frank Cou Dis (1e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Fuller (G A) (2e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Gellman Mfg (.10e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Gen Firepfg (¼g)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
20	Gen Oui Adv pf (6)	68	68	68
100	Gen Shave	1½	1½	1½
200	Gilbert (AC)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
400	Glen Ald Coal (.40g)	14½	14¼	14½
100	Godchaux Sug B	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
600	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Gorh Inc pf (2e)	30	30	30
100	Gulf Oil	42⅝	42¼	42¼
100	Hat Cor Am B (¼e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Heath D Stfg	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
4100	Hecla Min (¼g)	6	6	6
100	Hewitt Rub (⅜g)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
100	Humble Oil (⅔g)	69½	69½	69½
100	Hum-Ross F (.075g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
500	Ill Iowa Pow	2¾	2¾	2¾
700	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Ill PowPwpf	31½	31½	31½
200	Ill Zinc	12¼	12	12¼
100	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	11	11	11
300	Indus Finan-vtc	1⅜	1¼	1¼
200	Ins Co N Am (2½)	73½	72¾	73½
100	Int Hyd-El pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
800	Int Indust	2½	2⅜	2½
400	Int Petrol (h1)	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
600	Int Prod (¾e)	7⅝	7½	7½
100	Int Util A	5	5	5
700	Int Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Ital Superpow A		½	½
400	Jacobs (F L)	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
850	Ken-RadT&LA (⅝e)	10½	8½	10½
600	Kingston Prod (.10)	3	2¾	2⅞

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
30	Koppers Co pf (6)	99½	99	99
200	Lake Shore M (h.80)	11⅞	11½	11⅞
100	Lamson Corp (.55e)	5	5	5
200	Lane-Wells (¼g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Le Tourneau (1)	29	29	29
200	Lefcourt Real	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	6½	6⅜	6½
100	Leonard Oil Dev	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Line Material (⅓g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Lone Star Gas (.60e)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Long Is Lt pf	20½	20¼	20½
300	Louis L & E (.10g)	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
100	McWill Dredg (¼g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
800	Merritt-C & S	7¼	7¼	7¼
1000	Mich Bumper (.2if)	11	11	11
450	Mich Stl Tube	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	Michigan Sug	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Mich Sug pf (.30k)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
600	Mid St P Avtc (.45g)	5½	5½	5½
8300	Mid-St P Evtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	MidWestCorp (.35e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
25	Midvale (½g)	29	29	29
100	Mid-West Abr	2¼	2¼	2¼
75	Minn Min & M(.30g)	56	56	56
1800	Molybdenum (⅛g)	8	7¾	8
1000	Monogram Pict	2	1⅞	2
40	Monig Ward A (7)	165½	165	165
100	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Mount Prod (.60)	6¾	6¾	6¾
175	Muskogee (⅜e)	8¼	7⅞	8¼
500	Nat Bellas Hess	⅜	⅜	⅜
2300	Nat Fuel G (1)	10½	10½	10½
75	Nat P&L pf (6)	94	94	94
100	Nat Rub Mch (¼g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
2600	Nat Un Rad	2¼	2¼	2⅜
500	Neptune Met A (1e)	8	7⅞	7⅞
100	Nestle-LeMur A (.30k)	3½	3½	3⅝
175xd	NEPA 6% pf (2k)	38	37¼	37½
30	New Eng T&T (1½g)	97½	97½	97½
100	N Mex&Ariz Ld	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	NY&HonRos (½g)	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	N Y Shipbdfdsh (3e)	21	21	21
3800	Niag Hud Pow	2⅝	2½	2⅝
50	Niag Hud 1 pf	59½	59½	59½
90	Niag Sh Mid A pf(6)	99½	99½	99½
1100	Niles-Bem-P (⅛g)	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
100	Noma Elec (¼g)	3½	3½	3½
2800	Npr Am Lt & Pow	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	Nor Am R pr pf(3)	53	53	53
100	Nor Am Nt Sec	½	½	½
400	Nor Sta Pw A	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Novadel-Ag (2)	19⅝	19½	19½

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1865

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:40
700	Ogden Corp	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
75	Ohio Brass B (.35g)	19¼	19¼	19¼
20	Ohio Ed pf (6)	92¼	92	92
30	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	113	113	113
200	Okla G & E xr pf(5½)	113	113	113
300	Overseas Sec (.30g)	4½	4½	4½
500	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	31¾	31¾	31¾
300	Pantepec Oil Ven	5	5	5
1000	Pennroad (⅛e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
3100	Pa-Cent Airl	12¼	12	12
100	Pa Gas & El A	⅞	⅞	⅞
70	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	89	89	89
200	Phila Co (.35g)	7	7	7
1700	Phoenix Sec	16¼	16¼	16¾
100	Pholen Sec pf (3)	48¼	48¼	48½
3000	Pioneer Gold	1⅝	1½	1½
10	Pitts & Lake E (5½e)	56½	56½	56½
100	Pleas V Wine (.30e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
3100	Polaris Mng (.03e)	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Potrero Sugar	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
50	Prati & Lam (.40g)	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
400	PugSdP&Lspf 3¾k	108¼	107½	108
600	Pug Sd P & L $6 pf	49	48⅝	49
100	Pug Sd P&T 1¾e	10½	10½	10½
500	RKO opt wa	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Raytheon Mfg	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝
200	Red Bank Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Reiter-Fost	¾	¾	¾
700	Republic Avia (¼g)	4⅛	4	4⅛
200	Rheem Mfg (1)	10¼	10⅛	10¼
300	Rome Cable (.80)	8¾	8½	8¾
400	Root Pet	3¼	3¼	3⅛
350	Royal Type (4)	57½	57	57½
400	Ryan Aero (.55e)	4⅝	4¼	4¼
100	Ryan Cons Pet (.20e)	4	4	4
700	Ryerson & Haynes	1	1	1
2800	St Regis Pap	2⅞	2¾	2¾
500	Schiff Co	13¼	13	13¼
100	Scovill Mfg ½g	28	28	28
10	Scranton Lace ⅛g	23	23	23
400	Scullin Stl (2)	9¾	9¾	9¾
500	Segal Lock&R	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Seiberling Rub (½g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Selected Ind cv	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	Sel Ind (al ct) (5½)	59	59	59
50	Sel Ind pr(5½)	59	59	59
100	Shat-Dent (⅛g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
30	Sher-Wms pf (5)	115	115	115
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	211	211	211
500	Solar Airc (.20e)	3⅞	3¾	3¾
900	Sonotone(.05g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	So Coast	3½	3½	3½
3200	Penn Coal Oil (1.60)	43½	43½	43½
100	Span & Gen reg	¼	¼	¼
100	Spencer Shoe (¼e)	3½	3½	3½
100	Stahl-Meyer	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	St Oil Ky (1)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1500	St Pow&Lt	1	1	1
50	St Pow & L pf	28	28	28
200	Stand Prod (.40e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
600	Stand Sil-Lead	5-32	5-32	5-32
800	Std Sti Sprg (2)	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜
25	Sterch Br Sti 1 pf (3)	38¼	38¼	38¼
600	Sunray Oil (.10e)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
100	Tampa El (.40g)	22½	22½	22½
600	Technicolor	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	Texon Oil & L (.10g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2300	Trans-Lux	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Tubize Chat	7	6¾	6¾
100	Tubize Chat A (g) xd	49	49	49
200	Tung-Sol Lp (.20e)	3½	3½	3½
300	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Union G Can	6½	6½	6½
600	Unit Airc Pr (1a)	10½	10	10
2300	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Unit Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000	Unit Gas	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Unit Gas pf (2¾k)	120¾	120¾	120¾
700	Unit Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Unit Lt & Pow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
2900	Unit Lt & P	31½	30½	31¼
50	Unit Shoe M (26a)	67¼	67¼	67¼
20	Unit Sh M pf (30a)	67¼	67¼	67¼
30	Unit Sh M pf (16)	45	45	45
100	U S Foil B	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	US Plywd cv pf(1½)	28½	28½	28½
1100	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
700	Univ Corp vtc	16¼	16¼	16½
100	Utah P&L (3½k)	54	53½	53½
1000	Utility Equit	1	1	1
700	Valspar Corp	1¼	1¼	1¼
75	Valspar pf (2¼e)	26	34¾	25
300	Venezuel Pet	5	5	5
10	Virg Pub Serv pf	87	87	87
100	Vogt Mfg (.80)	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Way Knit M (1¾e)	12½	12¼	12¼
100	West Va C&C (½e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
1600	West-Air Lines	6	6	6
200	Wmz Oil-O-Mat	3⅜	3¾	3¾
100	Woodley Pet (.40)	5½	5½	5½
200	Woolwth Ltd	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500	Wright Harg (h.40)	3	3	3

Total stock sales today estimated 185,000, year ago 72,955.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
17	Am P & L 6s 2016	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
18	As Elec 4½s '53	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
15	As G & E 5s '50	18½	18¼	18½
7	As G & E 5½s '77	18½	18½	18½
19	As G & E 5s '68	18½	18½	18½
10	As G & E 4½s '48	18½	18½	18½
1	As G & E 4½s '49	18¾	18¼	18¼
2	Baldw L 6s '59	115¼	115¼	115¼
5	Birm El 4½s '68	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Can Nor P 5s '53	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
5	Can Ill E & G 3¾s '64	107½	107½	107½
1	Cen St El 5s '48	26½	26½	26½
12	Chi Ry 5s '27 ct	49¾	49¾	49¾
4	Cities Servs '27ct	48¾	48¾	49¼
4	Cities Ser 5s '66	91½	91	91½
3	Cities Ser 5s '58	89½	89½	89½
35	Cities Ser 5s '50	89¾	89	89¼
1	Cit S P & L 5½s '49	90½	90¼	90½
8	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	89½	89	89½
1	Con GEL Ba 3½s '71	110½	110½	110¾
3	Con GEL Ba 5s '69	107¾	107½	107½
26	Cont G&E 5s '58A	90¾	90¾	90¾
3	Cudahy Pack 3¼s '55	102¼	102¼	102¼
27	East G & F 4s '56A	86½	86¼	86½
36	Elec P&L 5s 2030	92¾	192½	92¾
1	Empire Dis E 5s 52	105	105	105
20	Fla P&L 5s 54	105¼	105	105
2	Fla Pow 4s 66 C	107	107	107
2	Gatineau Pow 3¾ 69	94½	94½	94½
3	Gen Pub Sv 5s 78	96½	95¾	96½
3	Glen-Ald Coal 4s 65	93½	93¼	93½
2	Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	103¾	703½	103¾
2	Ind Svc 5s 50	82¼	82¼	82¼
5	Int P Sec 6½s 55C	21½	21½	21½
1	Inters Pr 6s 52	46½	46¼	46½
17	Inter Pow 5s 57	79¼	79	79½
1	Ia P&L 4½s258A	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Jacksonv Gas 5s 42 st	54	54	54
2	Kan G&E 6s 2022A	122½	122½	122½
8	Midland Val 5s 43	53¼	53¼	52¾
3	Milw G L 4½s 67	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
2	Minn P&L 4½s 78	105¼	105¼	105¼
6	N Eng G&E 5s 50	57⅞	57⅝	57⅞
1	NEng G&E 5s 48	57¼	57¼	57¼
3	NEng G&E 5s 47	57¼	57	57
2	NEng Pow 5½s 54	90	90	90
8	NEng Pow 5s 48	88½	88¼	88¼
1	NEng Pow Co 3¼s 61	109	109	109
6	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	71	70	71
1	Ohio Pow 3s 71	106¼	106¼	106¼
3	Pac P&L 5s 55	102¾	102¾	102¾
7	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3	Pen Wat&P 3¼s 64	108	108	108
6	Phila El P 5½s72	113¼	113	113
1	Pub Sv Ind 4s 69 A	107¼	107	107
2	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	146¼	146¼	146¼
4	Pug Sd P&T 5½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
4	Shaw W&P 4½s 70 D	103	103	103
3	So Ind Ry 4s 51	65¾	65¾	65¾
1	So'wes P&L 6s 2022 A	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Spalding 5s 55	66¾	66¾	66¾
21	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	79	78¼	79
4	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	79	78¼	79
10	Stand G&E 6s 51	79½	79	79½
42	Stand G&E 6s 57	79	78¾	79
14	Stand G&E 6s 66	79½	79	79½
1	Stand P&L 6s 57	78½	77½	78
1	Tex P&L 5s 56	108⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1	Unit L&P 5½s 59	108½	108⅜	108½
3	Unit L&Ry 6½s 52	100¼	100	100¼
3	Utah P&L 5s 2022 A	99½	99½	99½
1	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	85	85	85
1	Parana Braz 7s 58	31¼	31¼	31¼
1	Russian 6½s 1919	3¾	3¾	3¾
22	Russ 5½s 1921	3¾	3¾	3¾

Total bond sales today (estimated)—$50,000; year ago 789,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Boston Stocks

March 18

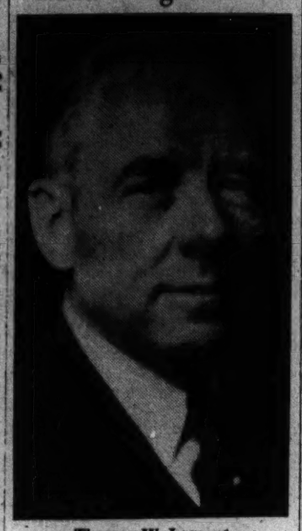
Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
2.00	Bos Edison	28¼	27⅞	28	28¼
6.00	Bos Elevated	64	64	64	63½
1.70a	Bos Her-Trav	16½	16½	16½	16½
...	Bos & Me pr pf	36¼	34⅞	36¼	35
...	Bos & M st A pf	6	5¾	6	5¾
...	Bos & Prov	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¼
...	E Gas & Fuel	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3.00	E Gas & F pf	27	27	27	28½
4.50	E Gas&F pr pf	53½	53½	53½	53½
...	E Mass St Ry	3½	3¼	3½	3½
...	East Mass A	11	10¾	10¾	11½
1.25d	Eastern SS	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
2.00	Eastern SS pf	38½	38½	38½	39¼
.55d	Lamson	5	4⅞	5	4¾
...	Maine Cent	6	6	6	5¾
...	Maine Cent pf	25	25	25	22
.85	Narr Rac Asso	4½	4½	4½	4½
...	N E O & P pf	13¾	13¾	13¾	13
1.80a	N E T&Tel	88¼	88	88¼	98¼
...	Old Colony RR	35c	20c	25c	20c
.40a	Torrington	33¾	33¼	33¾	33¾
4.00	Un Twist Drill	33	32	32	35
2.50	Unit Shoe M	67¼	66¾	66¾	67½
1.80	Unit Sh M pf	45½	45¼	45½	45½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1942, no regular rate.

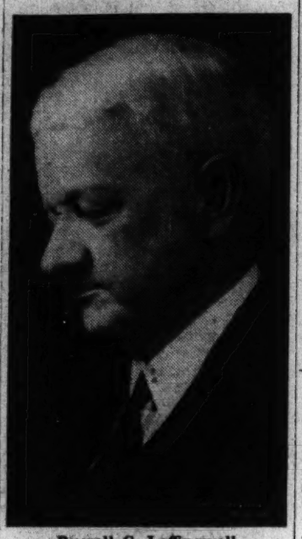
FHLB Issue Oversubscribed

NEW YORK (AP)—A new issue of $35,000,000 of Federal Home Loan Bank Consolidated debentures, dated April 1, and maturing Oct. 1, with a coupon rate of ¾ of 1 per cent, was substantially oversubscribed Wednesday.

Head Morgan Firm



Thomas W. Lamont



Russell C. Leffingwell

N. E. Power Ordered To Divest Itself Of Four Subsidiaries

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has ordered four subsidiary holding companies divorced from the New England Power Association holding company system and a fifth liquidated and dissolved.

Order eliminated were Massachusetts Power and Light Associates, North Boston Lighting Properties, the Rhode Island Public Service Company and Massachusetts Utilities Associates.

Massachusetts Utilities Associates common voting trust, also a holding company in Nepa, was directed to liquidate and dissolve. The

Rumor Has 1943 Baseball Livelier Than Ever—Mel Ott Needs First Baseman

Magnates Believed To Have Planned Change

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

We hear conflicting rumors on the 1943 baseball.

A few weeks ago some self-appointed authority announced that in '43, the game would turn abruptly and decidedly back to the pitcher. Low-score games would be numerous. Three-hundred hitters would almost entirely disappear from the American and National League scenes.

The reasoning on this, of course, concerned the below-par materials which figured to fill the space under the horsehide cover. The wool, for instance, was supposed to be of a far cheaper grade; and when the wool is cheaper, it cannot be pulled tightly—a trick which adds bounce to the pellet—without parting. The rubber, too would be of inferior grade.

Even Livelier

However, from a source close to big league headquarters — where ever that is—comes a hint that, after all, the 1943 ball will not only be at least as lively as the '42 sphere, but even livelier. Better than 10 per cent livelier, is the rumor. The gentlemen who control such things, it seems, decided on the sly that the fans had seen enough of the rabbit-less ball near the close of last season.

Casey Stengel was talking about it the other day. "The ball was very dead near the close of last season," said the manager of the Braves. "Balls weren't bouncing over the heads of infielders; not even after the ground had been thoroughly baked by the mid-summer sun. Remember how we led the league in home runs early in the race? Near the close we couldn't buy one."

Some Skeptical

The word on the new ball is that it will have a cork center encased in balata, a form of reclaimed rubber. Over this is tightly-wound long staple Michigan yarn, with an accent on tightly wound. Experts say that yarn, or wool, is the most important composition in the ball—gives it its rabbit qualities. All of which, if true, comes as sad news to the boys who operate from a pitching mound. The hitters, naturally, are chuckling, although many of them are skeptical.

Some of the critics already are predicting that either major circuit, or both, will shatter the all-time record figures established by the National League's amazing rabbit ball of 1930. A few of those records are: a .303 league batting average; 892 home runs; 7,025 runs scored; 6,582 runs batted in; 13,260 hits, and 19,572 total bases on hits.

It is not difficult to fathom the reasoning of the magnates. They realize that, with so many "name" players missing this year—all-stars like Ted Williams, Joe Di Maggio, Enos Slaughter, etc.—the picture, to the fan, is not an attractive one. How to color it up a bit? Simple: give him more home runs. Thus, the lively-ball movement. The folks in the grandstand and bleachers will soon forget that Williams, Di Maggio and the others are not around if those remaining produce a flock of homers.

Incidentally, one of the reasons that Jimmie Foxx gave for his decision to retire was the thought that the 1943 ball probably would be at a record dead low for the modern era. If Double-X hears about this lively sphere movement, he may pick up his bat and rejoin the Chicago Cubs.

♪ ♪ ♪

Locally, the Red Sox continue to condition daily in Tufts cage—or, at least, those of the Sox who are on the early bird squad. Others will start coming in at any moment.

♪ ♪ ♪

Trainer Doc May of the Braves is due to leave Boston for Wallingford, Conn., tomorrow, to set up his equipment at Choate School. Secretary Duffy Lewis will probably go down on Saturday, and Manager Casey Stengel either Sunday afternoon or early Monday morning.

National Grid Heads Meet

CHICAGO, March 18 (AP)—Amid these wails from some of the baseball camps about snow and the chills comes word the National Football League magnates are concerned over the probable necessity of training next autumn at home—where it will be too warm!

That's just one of the items of business in store for the pro football men when they convene here April 6, 7 and 8 to take up — among other things—the draft of college players postponed from the end of last season.

The National Football League confidently feels it will operate next fall. Commissioner Elmer Layden thinks so. The 10 club owners see no reason why not.

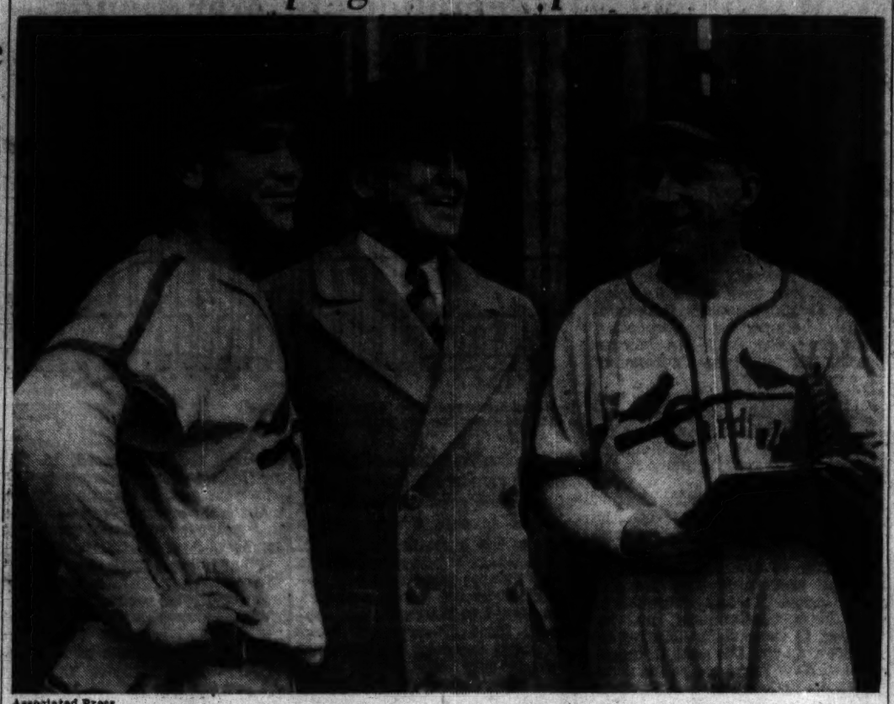
"After all," they say, "we don't have to travel on any certain day or be someplace at any set time. For Sunday's game we can leave the preceding Wednesday or Thursday—and there's no need for a mad dash home as soon as the game is over. We can delay the home trip until Monday or Tuesday—or until anytime transportation is available."

So early next month they'll map their 1943 schedules, discuss lowering the player limit to maintain balance among teams, and tinker with the rules in an effort to cut idle seconds out of the game. To overcome the manpower shortage the league may adopt —for the duration — unlimited substitution of players.

And then they'll discuss what to do about training, but probably will take no group action, since it's a matter to be solved individually. In all likelihood, however, those jaunts into the Wisconsin and Michigan north woods are out.

Last year six of the 10 clubs were in northern Michigan or Wisconsin, while Washington went to San Diego, Calif., Pittsburgh to Hershey, Pa., Cleveland to Hiram (Ohio) College and Brooklyn to Princeton, N. J.

Hoping for a Repeater



Associated Press

Cardinal Board of Strategy

Capt. Jimmy Brown, President Sam Breadon and Manager Billy Southworth, left to right, of the world champion St. Louis Cardinals, pictured at the new Cardinal spring training camp at Cairo, Ill. Brown has been notified to report to his draft board in April.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

HERSHEY, Pa., March 18—Johnny Allen, the pitcher the Phils got from Brooklyn in the deal for Rube Melton, is a holdout.

"I haven't heard from him since he returned his contract marked unsatisfactory," Manager Bucky Harris said. "Under the circumstances, I guess he could be classed as a holdout."

MUNCIE, Ind.—The Pittsburgh Pirates arrived in camp today and were to be hustled into their first workout later in the day. Pitcher Max Butcher conferred with President Bill Benswanger just before the squad left Pittsburgh yesterday, but Benswanger said the two failed to agree to terms.

CAIRO, Ill.—Finding his St. Louis Cardinals lagging toward the end of yesterday's one long workout, Manager Billy Southworth ordered two shorter sessions effective today, broken by a field house luncheon.

"It is my belief the players will go more at top speed all the way if they have two short practices instead of one long one," the pilot explained.

LA FAYETTE, Ind.—The Cleveland Indians held a brisk workout in the Purdue University field house yesterday. Russ Peters was at first base, Ray Mack at second, Ken Keltner at third and Lou Boudreau at short. Otto Denning, heir apparent to the first base job left vacant by Les Fleming, missed practice. There were only three other absentees—Jeff Heath, a holdout; Roy Cullenbine, whose wife is ill, and Chubby Dean, whose tardiness is unexplained.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Add signs of the times: Two women are covering the training camp of the Detroit Tigers. They are Miss Hallie Lemmert, a writer, and Miss Julia Neville, a photographer, both representing an Evansville paper. They arrived yesterday in time to see rookie Joe Hoover belt the camp's first homer.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Skipper Jimmy Wilson of the Chicago Cubs, who taught Bucky Walters of the Cincinnati Reds how to pitch, sent him an entry blank for the high hurdle event at the Chicago track meet next Saturday. Bucky, who landed on the injured list when he tried the hurdles here Monday, filed the blank in a wastebasket.

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y.—Curt Davis has the doubtful honor of being one of the first major leaguers to meet with a mishap this year. The Brooklyn Dodger pitcher was struck by a ball during an infield workout at the West Point field house yesterday. He will be able to continue light drills.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—"Fireman" Johnny Murphy seems all set for a big year as relief man for the Yankees. Yesterday he gave his pitching arm a tentative workout, the results of which filled him with optimism.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Who said this spring training in the North was tough, anyway? The New York Giant players are saying they never played on such good spring turf as their field here, and Manager Mel Ott is taking advantage of the condition to hold extra long pitching and batting practice.

MEDFORD, Mass. — The next time the Boston Red Sox go through calisthenics, they want Joe Cronin to be the leader. A sad mistake was made yesterday when Chief Petty Officer Harold Knight, who drills the Tufts College naval reservists, was invited to lead the boys in the bends. He gave them the old Navy routine, and even Tony Lupien, who served as a physical instructor at Harvard all winter, had trouble keeping up with him.

Heinie Manush To Be Retained Pilot Of Roanoke Outfit

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Heinie Manush, manager last season of the Greensboro, N. C., Red Sox, will be retained as skipper of the Roanoke Red Sox of the Class B Piedmont League, it was learned from a reliable source.

The Roanoke team has taken over the franchise of the Greensboro club and has a working agreement with the Boston Red Sox of the American League.

Only two teams remained without a manager in the six-team Piedmont circuit, and business managers of the two clubs—Norfolk and Lynchburg—indicated they did not know definitely when leaders would be named.

Manush has been affiliated with the Piedmont circuit for three seasons. In 1940, he was in charge of the Rocky Mount team, then the farm club of the Boston Americans. The next two years, he was at Greensboro.

Luke Sewell Is Virtually Pilot Minus an Outfit

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., March 18 (AP)—Luke Sewell of the St. Louis Browns is a manager virtually without a team. Although the Browns' reserve list of 36 players was the largest in the American League, only 19 have reported for spring training so far. And, as Sewell said, "You can't get a team in shape when your players are scattered all over the country."

Contract trouble isn't the chief reason for absenteeism. Third baseman Harlond Clift, for example, is still at Selah, Wash., trying to find some one to care for 175 head of cattle on his ranch. Pitcher Paul Dean is helping finish some chores at Holdenville, Ark.

Young Bill Seinsoth, promising rookie left hander who won 24 and lost 10 games with New Orleans last season, wrote he believed he could get into condition by himself on the West coast. Sewell's reply sizzled on the telegraph wires.

Seven of the Browns' players still are unsigned, among them Clift, because he doesn't know whether he'll be able to play baseball this year, first baseman George McQuinn, pitchers Stan Ferens and Archie McKain, catcher Frank Hayes, and infielders Floyd Baker and Don Heffner.

Other absentees, several of them awaiting draft summons, are pitchers George Caster and Woody Rich, catcher Rick Ferrell, second baseman Don Gutteridge, rookie shortstop Bob Dillinger, utility infielder Alan Strange, shortstop Vernon Stephens and first baseman Chuck Stevens.

As a result, Sewell has only one infielder in camp, Mark Christman; two recruit catchers, Joe Schultz and Ardys Keller, nine pitchers and all six outfielders.

The infield shortage is enough to wreck his training plans. On paper, several weeks ago, the Browns appeared to be pennant contenders. Barely hit by the draft, they had practically the same team that vaulted into third place last season. But then, in rapid succession, came the induction of outfielder Walt Junich and reclassification in 1-A of shortstop Stephens.

Sewell apparently will have to depend on improvement of his staff to overcome the loss of his two leading hitters. His additions include three veterans, Dean, one-time Cardinal star making his third comeback attempt; Nelson Potter, formerly with Philadelphia Athletics, and Rich, once with Boston Red Sox.

National Hockey League

To Play	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
1 Detroit	24	14	11	59	163	119
0 Boston	24	17	9	57	195	176
0 Toronto	22	19	9	53	198	159
1 Chicago	17	17	15	49	174	174
1 Montreal	18	19	12	48	175	188
1 New York	11	30	8	30	158	247

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Play-off Standings

Series A

*Hershey 1, Buffalo 0.

Series B

Indianapolis 3, Pittsburgh 4.

Series C

Cleveland 3, Providence 0.
*10.04m. overtime.

Around The Hub

'Pics Are Beaten

The Boston Olympics received a setback in Philadelphia last night when a new Falcon recruit from the Washington Lions of the American League scored twice in overtime to down them 7-6. Nakina Smith scored twice in seven minutes to ensure the Falcons' second play-off victory in three games over the Hub forces. Clarence Schmidt previously had put the Olympics out in front with an early goal in the overtime.

♪ ♪ ♪

The 'Pics come home to face New York Rovers Friday and Curtis Bay Coast Guard Saturday at the Garden. Coach Hago Harrington says that Gerry Bauer, younger brother of the Bruins' Bobby, will return to action after a week's rest.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bruins practiced at the Garden this noon and polished their plays in anticipation of meeting either Chicago or Montreal in the coming Stanley Cup play-offs. The B's and their opponents will play here Sunday and Tuesday, then go away for two games. If more games are needed their home appearances are slated for March 30 and April 4.

♪ ♪ ♪

Because of its central location, Boston College has been awarded the New England intercollegiate track and field championship meet, which was omitted last year. Relinquished by Brown University, the meet will be revived at the Heights on May 8. A year ago the meet scheduled for Bowdoin College, but was cancelled because of transportation difficulties.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ninety swimmers from 18 colleges will participate in the sixth annual Eastern Intercollegiate individual swimming championships at the Harvard pool tomorrow and Saturday. With the single exception of Yale's undefeated team, the line-up includes all of the outstanding competitors in the East. The Eli is out of the meet for the first time.

Cornell heads the entry list with 12 individuals. Navy and Princeton have 11. Other colleges represented will be Amherst, Army, Bowdoin, Brown, Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, Lehigh, M. I. T., Mass. State, Penn., Rutgers, Springfield, Syracuse and Williams. Trials and semi-finals are booked for tomorrow afternoon, beginning at 2:30, and continuing at 8:15 in the evening. The same schedule will hold for the following day.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . Leading individual entries in the Eastern swimming championships at Harvard include Gene Rogers of Columbia, who has been outstanding in 220 and 440-yard freestyle competition all season; Ed Hall of Mass. State, who was clocked in 51.1 seconds in a trial heat for the 100-yard freestyle in this meet a year ago; Norman Zheutlin and Tom Shand of Princeton, who have been heavy point winners in dual meets all winter, and Bill Cant, Penn's lone entry.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bourne High School swamped Winchester High School, 45-22, in the opening game of the first round of class B competition in the annual basketball tournament at Tufts. In other games, Rockland High defeated Natick, Winthrop took Storey high of Manchester, Mass., and Lexington edged Braintree . . . Ted Williams is "in fine condition" at the Chelsea Naval Hospital . . . Camp Edwards meets Fort Banks in a cage game at Taunton High School gym this evening.

♪ ♪ ♪

The city of Asbury Park, N. J., where the New York Yankees are spring training, has sent out courtesy cards to all members of the Baseball Writers' Association, granting them full facilities of the Asbury Park Golf and Country Club . . . Now if we had enough gas to get down there . . . Eastern Slope Inn at North Conway will close in early April, at the conclusion of the spring skiing season on Cranmore Mountain. It will open again June 25.

Giants Not Only Outfit Having Infield Trouble

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 18 (AP)—The tipoff on how times have changed in baseball is the way the New York Giants are stalling along in spring training without a first baseman.

Manager Mel Ott acknowledged today he is just marking time waiting till Johnny Mize reports for his physical examination for induction next week before he makes a move about filling what looms as the biggest void in his lineup.

Before the war, when players were plentiful, the Giants or any other club would have had two or three candidates, with major league experience or with promising backgrounds in the top minors, ready to step into a vacancy. But when the Giants began practice here they had no first sacker and they may not have one when they leave.

Barna Chosen

Ott's first reaction to the probability that Mize will be lost to the team was to assign outfielder Herbert (Babe) Barna to the initial sack. Barna, a big man but fast, played first base at West Virginia University and came up to the Philadelphia Athletics several years ago at that position. But since then he has put in an extensive minor league career in the outfield.

It has taken only two outdoor workouts here to convince Ott that Barna is not a big league first baseman.

"He just doesn't seem to fit in there," Ott explained today. "He's played the outfield so long now he can't back into the swing of the infield. But I'll have to keep him there for a few days longer because I simply don't have anyone else to use."

Then Ott added that he intended to give a trial at first to utility infielder Joe Orengo, who reports this week end.

"He's had only a very little experience at first," Ott said. "But he's an infielder and he ought to catch on more quickly. He's played every other spot in the infield. After the 24th, when Mize gets his physical examination for induction, we'll know where we stand."

Other Clubs

The Giants, of course, are not the only club having difficulty filling first base. The New York Giants don't know yet whether they have Nick Etten; Manager Joe McCarthy has lanky John Lindell, the hard-hitting pitcher, working out with a first baseman's glove, and the Cleveland Indians are hoping to transform reserve catcher Otto Denning into a first baseman to replace Les Fleming, who has decided to remain in war work.

These makeshift arrangements may suffice for spring training, but it seems apparent that some trading will take place in both major leagues before the season opens April 21. Most clubs were reluctant to make deals during the winter because they did not know where their strength or weakness might lie when spring rolled around. But they are finding out quickly now.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Memories of Sam Lo Presti

Sam Lo Presti missing. That is all the Navy announcement said, but to followers of hockey it said a lot more.

It brought back thoughts of one of the biggest and gamest goalies the National League has ever seen. It recalled scenes from the past which proceed in slow motion across one's memory. It brought back flashes from the colorful, almost story-book career of this Minnesota-born Italian who made good in professional hockey. And it gave hope that some day, somehow, he might come back.

It is not easy to forget this huge fellow who seemed to block every corner of the net for the Chicago Black Hawks. A man standing close to six feet, weighing 200 pounds, and padded with the bulky equipment of a goaltender would be a standout wherever he played.

Came From Eveleth

But Sammy's size was not his only claim to fame, nor was the fact that he came from the same small town of Eveleth which produced Frankie Brimsek and Mike Karakas. Lo Presti's ability spoke for itself, and he has a notation in the record book to prove it.

That notation was written after Sammy had made one of his many trips to Boston. In a game with the Bruins he stopped 80 of 83 shots by a team that was headed for the Stanley Cup. That was a league record, and still is, and Sam might have won that game if he hadn't tired from his exertions.

Something seemed to happen every time Sam came to Boston. If he wasn't doing things himself, somebody else was doing things to him. It was just his nature, plus a little of the perverse fortunes of hockey, that made him one of the centers of attraction.

Raw Recruit

Take, for instance, the first time Lo Presti arrived in the Hub. A raw recruit who had been called from Kansas City to replace Paul Goodman, Sam stopped the Bruins with a 2-2 tie. And that Bruins team was the one which was just starting out on its record run of 23 straight games without defeat. Lo Presti did not beat the Bruins, to be sure, but neither did the Bruins beat him.

Or you could take his visit here when he was beaten because of a penalty that is rarely called in the major league. Not often do managers get caught putting seven men on the ice at once, but Paul Thompson did one night. The referee called the penalty, and with Chicago shorthanded, little Eddie Wiseman found the range for the winning goal. Just 34 seconds remained in the period after Eddie's tally.

Then there was the time Sammy was hit in the face by a speeding puck. It was not thought possible for him to continue, and a call for a substitute goalie was made. But Sam would not be taken out of

Wide World

Sam Lo Presti

the line-up and he played not only the whole of the third period, but an overtime session as well. For his efforts he was rewarded with a 5-3 victory.

Naturally whenever Boston and Chicago faced off on the ice, there was an intense rivalry between Lo Presti and Brimsek for home town honors. In the 15 games in which they were at opposite ends of the rink, only three were decided by a margin of more than one goal. In their rivalry, though, Brimmie came out on top with eight victories to Sammy's four, with three games tied.

Street Hockey

Like Brimmie and Karakas, Lo Presti learned the rudiments of hockey on the icy streets of Eveleth. The goal was a cave of snow and frozen water, and for skates Sammy wore an old pair of miner's boots. Mike and Frankie were both ahead of Sam in school, and when they played for the high school team the youngster used to watch them. He picked up their tricks and when he finally began to skate during his sophomore year in high school, he made use of as many of those tricks as he could. He finally wound up in the American Association, where Chicago scouts picked him up.

Lo Presti's name was said to mean "the quick one," and Sammy lived up to it. He was quick in his movements in hockey, and just as quick to join the Coast Guard when hockey finished last winter. He wanted action, and the last heard of him he was in charge of a merchant marine gun crew.

He will be remembered a long time in hockey circles, for his friends won't take the tip from his name. They will not be quick to forget him.

Collecting Crowns —By Pap'

Ed CONWELL
THE MORE THE MERRIER
— THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY FRESHMAN WON THE INTERCOLLEGIATE 60-YARD INDOOR TITLE
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY WON THE INTERCOLLEGIATE INDOOR TEAM TROPHY WITH A RECORD-BREAKING TOTAL OF 46 POINTS — SCORING IN 11 OF THE 13 CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS
Coach EMIL VON ELLING
— HIS VIOLET TRACK AND FIELD CHARGERS WON EVERY MAJOR INDOOR TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP THIS WINTER — INTERCOLLEGIATE & NATIONAL A.A.U.
PAP

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—The National Collegiate A. A. won't be holding its usual golf and tennis championships this spring, although the track meet probably will go on as usual. . . . The reason, of course, is that by the time these events usually are run off, most colleges will have had their commencements and there won't be many top-flight competitors hanging around. . . . It seems to be the academic speed-up, rather than service calls, that are wrecking the college spring programs and by next fall Prof. Philip O. Badger, the N. C. A. A. President, figures sports "will be stabilized on a new basis." . . . Anyway, stabilized or not, it will be new.

♪ ♪ ♪

When the Yankees used the Asbury Park, N. J., High School for calisthenics Tuesday, some of the students watched from the bleachers. . . . The muscular maneuvers of the athletes were so funny that some of the kids laughed right out loud and had to be reprimanded for embarrassing the mighty major leaguers. . . . Maybe Col. Biff Jones, the Army Athletic Director, was seeking to provide similar entertainment when he suggested that the Dodgers start work in the West Point Field House a little earlier so the Cadets could see some real expensive ivory on the hoof.

The T-formation doesn't produce all the long runs. The longest made by the Chicago Bears in 1942 was 42 yards. All other pro teams, excepting the Cardinals, beat that.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

OLNEY INN
PLANTATION COOKING
Clara May Downey's Nationally Famous Food
Luncheon from 85c, Dinner from $1.50
12 EAST 49th ST. (One-Half Block From Radio City), NEW YORK CITY
Also Maryland and Miami Beach

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will enjoy the hot breads, fried chicken, fresh vegetables and other delicious dishes served in our cafeteria and sandwich shop. Special combinations at breakfast, luncheon and dinner
DIXIE KITCHEN
AIR CONDITIONED
1 EAST 48TH STREET, NEW YORK
One Block from Radio City

THE Canterbury Lunch
331 MADISON AVE.
Serves home cooked food in a cheerful atmosphere at most reasonable prices.
Self-Service
11:00 A. M. - 2:30 P. M.
No Liquor Served

WORLD FAMOUS for Mutton Chop, Steak and Sea Food, and for the congenial atmosphere reminiscent of old English taverns.
Keen's ENGLISH CHOP HOUSE 36th St. Near 6th Ave. New York City

HELEN LANE'S
110 WAVERLY PL. SP. 7-0303
(Bet. Wash. Sq. and 6th Ave.)
LUNCHEON « » DINNER
CLOSED ON SUNDAYS

King Arthur • London Terrace
RESTAURANTS
405 W. 23rd St. Near 9th Ave., N. Y. C.
Serving the finest foods for discriminating palates. Luncheon, Dinner and a la carte. Breakfasts, Banquets, Weddings, etc. Music nightly. Chelsea 2-8080

FASTIDIOUS ABOUT FOOD!
Hearthstone's food and friendly air Make dining a real pleasure there.
Lunch from 65c Dinner from $1.15
The HEARTHSTONE
15 EAST 45th ST. 102 EAST 22d ST.

SEA FOOD as you like it
The King of the Sea and his Royal Family of Fish
FAMOUS SEA FOOD HOUSE
On 3rd Ave. Bet. 53rd-54th Sts. Tel. EL. 5-9309
OCEAN FRESH SEA FOOD PREPARED TO ORDER

Cortile
37 W. 43 St. 36 W. 44 St. Opp. Stern's
Afternoon Tea from 25c
Luncheon from 50c
Dinner from 75c
An Old World Spot Just West of 5th Avenue
One Block from Fifth Church

Jane Dare's
RESTAURANT
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:15
DINNER 5:30 to 8:15
Closed Sundays Circle 7-0176
Eat Seafood for Variety

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Featuring Southern Fried Chicken, Fresh Vegetables, Home-Made Pastries
Hot Breads
Luncheon 30-85c Dinner 55-95c

HANS JAEGER'S
Lexington Ave., cor. 85th St., N. Y. C.
Made Famous by Its Guests for Unusually Fine Foods. Congenial Atmosphere. Music Nightly. Breakfast, Banquets, Weddings, etc.
Phone BUtterfield 8-8200

Visit DAVY JONES SEAFOOD HOUSE, Inc.
In the Heart of Radio City
1290 Sixth Ave., Bet. 51st-52d Sts., N.Y.C.
Unusual and stimulating seafood dishes served to individual order at Luncheon and Dinner

Old Salt CLAM HOUSE
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Featuring All Sea Food Specialties: Steaks and Chicken Our Deviled Crabs Beyond Compare
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Luncheon
Dinner
Open Sundays 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.
808 LEXINGTON AVENUE
(Between 62nd and 63rd Streets)
Rhinelander 4-9313

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Mary Elizabeth, Ltd.
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Between 5th and Madison

STRATFORD-ARMS
Club Dinners 60c up
117 WEST 70th STREET
Open Sundays

BUFFALO, N. Y.
MacLEOD'S
Better-Than-Good-Luncheon
Evening Dinner
Special Sunday Dinner
82 West Chippewa St., Near Delaware

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round 18 Market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.
Famous Since 1847
65c to $1.00

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
You'll like eating at Middletown's popular
UNITED RESTAURANT
AIR-CONDITIONED
Next to Post Office

SPECIAL LUNCHEON PLATE for 45c
Served Daily by
Merrill and "Ros" at
PELTON'S 108 Main Street

Cities Acting On Cries To 'Hush Noise'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Cities can be taught to "hush their noise" as well as Johnny and his neighborhood gang, many municipalities have proved. With cities, as well as with Johnny, it's largely a matter of education and enforcement after the first authoritative request to "simmer down."

More than 50 per cent of the larger cities in the United States have anti-noise ordinances, the National Noise Abatement Council learned in a study of 165 cities. Some enforce them. Some don't.

The enforcement methods vary, and in most communities are limited to police warnings and small fines, according to the American Municipal Association. But even so, the public co-operates like Johnny, it's found, when Johnny is convinced his parents "mean business."

Memphis, Tenn., is a good example. In 1941 it brushed off an anti-horn blowing ordinance that had been gathering dust for years, rigidly enforced it, and with a program of posters and billboard displays educated the public to be more quiet. Only a small fine was imposed for violations, but the public co-operated. Horn tooting stopped almost entirely. Motorists drove better. There were fewer accidents. And Memphis won the National Safety Council's Grand Award for cities in its annual safety contest.

Enforcement of their anti-noise ordinances reduced street noises, said 75 of the 165 cities questioned by the National Noise Abatement Council. It lowered the general level of noise, said 67 other cities, and 14 said it reduced traffic accidents. Only seven cities said enforcement did no good.

CLASSIFIED

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NEWTON, MASS. — Substantial large house in excellent neighborhood; owner 1st floor 5-room apartment and large income from quiet, steady tenants; no vacancies; valuable building lot included; $2,500 cash required. Call Big. 1666.

REAL ESTATE advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor

INSURANCE

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE Any Kind FRED T. WILSON, CORP. 118 West Boston Post Rd., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE

6 ROOMS, substantial brick residence, newly decorated, excellent condition; convenient all transportation; everything available for comfort and convenience; price $8500. East Yonkers, N. Y. Beverly 7-7056.

STORES TO LET

FLUSHING, N. Y., 142-41 Franklin Ave.—All-purpose stores, offices, studios and apts.; heavily traveled location; residential district. Fl. 9-7415.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—Bright, cheerful room, twin beds, adjoining bath; convenient to all transportation; couple or gentleman preferred. 1112 East 36th St., University 1775.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Large room with separate entrance; private family; business woman preferred. BOulevard 3-3151 after 6 p. m.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th (Apt. 3-W)—Refined home, every convenience; all transportations; quiet; near Park and church. COlumbus 5-9355.

N. Y. C., 110th St., 250 West—Comfortable, single; lavatory; ideal transportation; private family; near church; $6.00. RICH. AC. 4-0608.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Spacious, sunny studio type, opposite bath; quiet, comfortable; also single. EN. 2-9461.

PAYING GUESTS

BLAIR COTTAGE, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.—Accommodations for those seeking quiet, restful surroundings; good home cooking. Management Mrs. Janet Culey, 39 Ashland Ave. Baldwin 5660.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Delightful rms., meals; home atmos.; good cooking; nr. station; porch; refs. required. 220 Prospect Ave. Mo. 8-3359.

OFFICES TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C. HOURS AVAILABLE. Practitioner's office in Colorado Building. Box 17. 1793 National Press Building.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF STORAGE — MOVING ATLAS STORAGE CO., INC. 67th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C., TR 7-6000

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE 485 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

WARNER CO., INC. Since 1898 EXPERT CONVEYORS of BETTER FURNITURE Main Office 98 Winchester Street Medford, Mass. MYS. 6030 Branch Office 317 Water Street Boston HUB. 3480 N. Y., Conn., N. J., Phila., Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

LAUNDRY—Experienced wash man with some knowledge boiler and engine; steady work; also girl marker and assorter; laundry doing 800 weekly. Write Model Laundry Co., 864 Broad Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED for school year of 1943-44, a woman or man not immediately subject to service in the Armed Forces, to teach SPANISH in a midwestern preparatory school. Christian Scientist required. Box H-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Man and wife, man over 45: one for cook, the other housework; want couple who will appreciate pleasant surroundings and a good home with steady employment. Write Box X-38, 350 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1550 N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MEN'S CLOTHING SALESMAN Some knowledge of wearing apparel desirable Salary and Commission CLINTON CLOTHING CO. 146 Middlesex Avenue Opp. Ford Factory, Somerville, Mass.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE ST., BOSTON

MECH ENGR: Power plant exp	$75
PIPING DRAFTSMAN: High pressure	$65
PLANNING SUP: Mech exp	Att
TIME-STUDY ENGINEERS: Exp	Att
ELEC ENGRS: Development & design	$3600/6000
DEV ENGR: Mech & Chem pfd	Att
PROD MGR: Radio or elec	$4/5000
RESEARCH CHEMIST: Grad or Ph. D	To $3600 +
PURCHASING AGENT: Industrial exp	$3600
ACCOUNTANTS: Industrial exp	To $4500
COST & PAYROLL SUPVR: Industrial exp	To $4500
CLERKS: So. & No. Shore districts	$33-40
BILLER TYPISTS: Transportation	$30 +
STENOGRAPHERS: Several	$30-35
I. B. M. OPERATORS	Att
CLAIM ADJUSTERS: Casualty exp	Att

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED—MEN (Continued)

BOYS WANTED—Shipping clerks, stock boys, office boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th St., N. Y. C.

COLORED man for general porter work in midtown cafeteria. Apply mornings, Canterbury Lunch, 231 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED handyman for large Christian Science church; state qualifications. Write Box S-10, Suite 1580, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COUNTER GIRLS Eastern Mass. Railway Bus Terminal Luncheonette, Haymarket Square, Boston. Apply to Mr. Green

GIRLS For light factory work. Experience unnecessary. DAGGETT CHOCOLATE CO. 408 Main St., Cambridge, Near Kendall Sq.

GIRL or woman to join the household of business couple. Phone Columbus 5-7200, Extension 136 (N. Y. C.) or write Box B-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSEWORKER - COOK, Protestant, six-room apartment; couple, 2 school girls; good wages; references. Tel. BU. 8-9665. Write Box S-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

KEW GARDENS, N. Y.—Housekeeper for teacher's small house; good plain cook, $30.00 month. Vig. 4-3787, Box X-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

NURSE-GOVERNESS for girls; N. Y. suburb; state age, experience, religion, salary. MRS. SIMONS, 815 Weaver St., Larchmont, N. Y.

NURSE—Complete charge 7-month baby, experienced; good home, excellent salary. DeJur, 565 West End Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Housekeeper as member of a family of working mother and two small boys. MRS. I. O. DUCKWORTH, R. F. D. #1, South Norwalk, Conn.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

SALESPEOPLE to help move large stock of hosiery by end of March; can earn $150 or more; liberal commission—bonus; no exp. needed. Report Rm. 459, Park Sq. Bldg., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, age 48, desires employment clerical work, general office assistant. Write Box M-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FRENCH GOVERNESS, EDUCATED SWITZERLAND, American citizen (Christian Scientist); children 4 years up; music, primary English studies; in motherless home or mother in business; would consider companion position to lady living in hotel. Write Box Z-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

BEAUTY SHOPS

CARLSON—HAIRDRESSER 833 Madison Avenue Regent 4-5563 Bet. 69th and 70th St., N. Y. C. 2nd Floor

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER 33 W. 42, N. Y. C. Lo. 5-3511 Rm. 1018 Permanents, $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7.

WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, 731 Flatbush Ave.—3 items $1.00. Closed Wed. Open 10 a. m.-8:30 p. m. Tel. BU. 4-9028, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO. Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660

BOOKS

SUNDIAL ART SHOPPE Music Boxes, Cards, Books, Records Miss E. Nelson, 33 W. 42 St., N. Y. C. CH. 4-7746

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

BIERMAN FURS 2521 B'way Cor. 94th St. RI. 9-1040 | NEW YORK CITY | Made to Order Repaired Remodeled Blended

HOSIERY REPAIRING

HOSIERY repairs 17c, all makes, any amount of runs; closecut crepe slips $1.35, no mail orders. ROSEWIN HOSIERY CO., 505 Fifth Avenue, Suite 501, N. Y. C.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS REMOUNTED—SPECIAL DESIGNS SUBMITTED WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West Street, Boston

WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES for Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry, WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRS HIGHTS JEWELERS 740 W. 181, W. of Broadway, N. Y. C. WA 3-0280

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While-U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT, INC., 8 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius, HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th Street, N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

M. OWEN SPENCER Piano Tuner and Rebuilder 875 West 180th St., New York City Phone WA. 3-1064 or KI. 6-0943

DICK SEBOUH'S tuning and repairing service since 1920; excellent work, moderate charges. 41 West 125th, N. Y. C. LEhigh 4-1852.

RADIO REPAIRING

Radio Repairing CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Authorized Agent for all Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FLushing 9-6056.

TAILORING

B. COHN, 13 Centre St. (near Franklin), Hempstead, N. Y. Tel. 3540—Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing and Alterations.

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Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

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1 or 2 times	35c	70c
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6 consecutive days	25c	50c

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For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

VOICE instruction; RADIO opportunities; advanced, beginners, adults, children; reasonable rates; church soloists supplied. ADELAIDE FRENCH, Metropolitan Opera Building, 1425 Broadway, N. Y. C. Phone Mu-6-8065.

TYPEWRITERS

Official U. S. Typewriter Purchase Depot CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO. Repaired, Rented and Serviced 8 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4580

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Are You Floundering for lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison, N. Y. C., MU 3-0983

WANTED

WANTED—SMALL GRAND PIANO Box J-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WELL-EQUIPPED machine shop desires work rebuilding; experimental and general machine work. Williams Machine Co. Inc., Poultney Vt.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 31 University Place, GRamercy 5-1616, N. Y. C.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, etc. Also men's used clothing. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick. 4-4408.

WANTED—Used quart oil cans. We buy them. Write for prices, Connecticut Can Co., Hartford, Conn.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N Y C Plaza 3-1231

Connecticut

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Bridgeport 4-7622. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

55th ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL 1000 Pairs Women's New SPRING SHOES $3.98 Reg. $5.00

MEIS & CO. CORNER MAIN AND WALL

Davis & Hawley *Jewelers for over a century* Precious stones, fine watches and silver MAIN AT JOHN

Kitchen Cabinet Base $17.49 Regularly $19.95

READ'S Announcing the Opening of HOWLAND'S SUIT SHOP Suits for everyone from Junior Miss to the Mature Woman—Suits of every fabric and style to please the most discriminating. Second Floor HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187: Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Get Ready for Your Spring Gardening IMPLEMENTS—SEEDS—FERTILIZER Greenwich Hardware Co. 325 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 605

Putnam Antique Shop *Antiques Bought and Sold* 16 West Putnam Avenue Tel. 3160

Keppler & Keppler INCORPORATED Haberdashers to Gentlemen 277 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 402

DRY CLEANERS of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing New England Carpet Cleaning Co. 169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1806—1801

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★ "Buy More War Bonds—a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds" SAVITT—*Jeweler* 35 Asylum Street ★

DONCHIAN Est. 1884 Oriental and American Rugs Broadloom Carpeting Specializing in Expert Rug Cleansing and Repairing 205 Pearl Street Tel. 7-1171

JOHN T. WHITAKER the Journalistic Phenomenon, gives us "WE CANNOT ESCAPE HISTORY" $2.75 WITKOWER'S 97-99 Asylum Street

Spear & McManus Established 1880 221 Asylum Street Florists—Hartford, Conn. *Managers* Joseph B. McManus and Louise McManus Ottenberg

CONNECTICUT — HARTFORD (Continued)

'blue coal' Honeybrook Lehigh KOPPERS COKE FUEL OILS Household Fuel Corp. *Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.* 718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

NECKPIECES Small Kolinsky Scarfs from $11 a skin Mink Scarfs from $17.50 a skin *(Plus Tax)* PLASIKOWSKI, INC. 73 PRATT STREET

KATTEN & SONS 102 Asylum Street Hartford, Conn.

UNIFORMS (Licensed War Dept. Dealers)

J. P. Lerner CANADIAN FUR CO. *Fine Furriers Since 1896* 95 PRATT ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

HARTFORD West Hartford

schultz BEAUTY SALONS *Since 1908*

3 Sedgwick Road	W. H. 3-6700
941 Farmington Avenue	W. H. 32-4471
968 Farmington Avenue	W. H. 3-6225

MERIDEN

Curtains Draperies Slip Covers Rugs • Shades UPHAM'S *The Easter Parade begins at* BENSON'S 38 Colony Street Phone 4242

For a FASHIONABLE SPRING Our Women's All Wool Suits and Coats are the thing CHERNIACK CO. 3 COLONY STREET

MIDDLETOWN

Keser's Flower Shop *Our Flowers Are Always Fresh* 170 Court Street Telephone 1513

CONROY'S *Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen* We have been serving Readers of The Christian Science Monitor for many years. 384 MAIN STREET

KEEP YOUR SAILOR, SOLDIER, OR AIRMAN in touch with home. SEND HIM PHOTOGRAPHS. TURNER STUDIO 207 MAIN STREET

Star Cleaning and Dyeing Co. 510 MAIN STREET (Rear) stand ready to serve you with the usual excellent workmanship but regret that due to circumstances beyond their control, delivery service has been suspended for the present.

NEW BRITAIN

THE PORTER & DYSON CO *Diamonds* *Watches* NEW BRITAIN, CONN. 54 MAIN TEL. 325

'blue coal' FUEL OIL COKE Household Fuel Corp. 24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

Ann Allen Gowns 24 Whitney Avenue New Haven, Conn.

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN *Engravers* GREETING CARDS COSTUME JEWELRY Chapel Street at the Taft

CONNECTICUT — NEW HAVEN (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2318 2 p. m.-6 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phillips Store COSMETICS PERFUMES TOILET ARTICLES 47 Center St. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

A. D. RIDINGER & SON *Meats* *Vegetables* *Fruits* *Fine Groceries* 524 State Street 6-5112

Howards CLEANERS

'blue coal' CITIES SERVICE Koppers Coke Petroleum Products FREE HEATING SERVICE BENEDICT & CO., Inc. 135 Temple Street 8-6131

ELI MOORE *Fashion Headquarters for* YOUNG NEW HAVEN 942 Chapel Street

The John E. Bassett & Co. Y• OLD• HARD•WARE STORE 754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS Clothiers and Furnishings TWO STORES Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR *Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced* EMERSON & ELWOOD 43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

GOULD'S SMART CORSETRY GRADUATE CORSETIERE NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION JEWELRY — BAGS LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES 4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

WOMEN'S SPRING COATS CRAIGLEIGH—STROOCK and SWANSDOWN MAKES FRANK JACOBY 12-14 North Main St., So. Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Balmer & Ferris Athletic-Goods Sport Clothing, Riding Equipment, Games, Camp Equipment COLUMBIA BICYCLES 21 Bank Street Telephone 4-0721

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING Patterson & Harvey INCORPORATED 965 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

GATEWAY INDIVIDUAL *Stamford's Finest* LAUNDRY STAMFORD 3-3121—ENTERPRISE 5000 *Dry Cleaning Rug Cleaning Fur Storage*

THE VICK REALTY CO. REAL ESTATE Insurance of All Kinds 135 ATLANTIC STREET

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY *Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning* PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 4-3465. Hours 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE 3-3161 for Laundry or Dry Cleaning Service PERRYS

CONNECTICUT — WATERBURY (Continued)

HOWLAND-HUGHES *"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"* Capable Cottons 59c a yard

Think to summer when you'll want crisp, sudsable cottons in your closet . . . and start sewing now! In our bright collection you've a choice of seersucker, narrow wale pique, checked gingham, sanforized chambray! 36" wide.

THIRD FLOOR

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND INC. *"Waterbury's Dependable Store"* SEW AND SAVE

This season, especially, it's to your advantage to sew your own. Come Here! Cotton and Rayon Dress Fabrics and Notions

Sullivan's *Boys' and Men's Wear* 70 South Main Street

SPRING TIME AGAIN! Clothing and furnishings for the little fellow right up to the large men's size . . . are now on display in large selections.

Try Our New Granite Rayon Hosiery Sheers—Semi-Sheers and Service Weights $1.25 to $1.50 The Miller & Peck Co. WATERTOWN—WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

SAVE AT Sears in Waterbury, Conn. SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

KNOX HATS For your Suit or Spring Coat 6.50 up Sugenheimers 64 BANK STREET

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY *Real Estate Rentals—Insurance* 9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Victor Musical Masterpieces Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request. G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC COMPANY 327 North Charles Street Lexington 3732

Power Plant Equipment Pumps, Traps, Steam Reducing Valves. Combustion Control Equipment, Gauges and Instruments Repaired. KONE ENGINEERING CO. 11 West 25th Street Phone Belmont 0138

New York

ALBANY

SPRING FLOWERS IRIS, DAFFODILS, TULIPS Danker 121 North Pearl Street Phone 3-4258

R. N. MILLER PAINT CORP. PAINT PRODUCTS WALLPAPER 516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

During These Days of Quick Shopping Use Your CHARG-A-PLATE WHITNEY'S

"Correct Attire for Men and Boys" McMANUS & RILEY 49-51 State Street

Let Us Do Your Washing the Way You Like It

4-1251 WILKE'S DAMP WASH

The Van Heusen Charles Co. 470 BROADWAY "A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

CONVERSION GRATES and LARGE STOKERS With Fuel to Match BLACKBURN, Inc. Foot of Colonie Street

NEW YORK — ALBANY (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8784 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

René *FRENCH HAIR STYLIST* for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent 113 State Street Dial 3-5515

FURNITURE and RUGS from *"The House of Quality"* EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS JOHN B. HAUF, Inc. 375 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y. PHONE 4-2184

Hover Sells Fine Furniture for Less Because of Low Overhead L. J. HOVER WAYSIDE FURNITURE 887 Central Avenue Phone 8-3824 OPEN EVENINGS

AUBURN

Harry F. Allen and Company FINE FOOTWEAR 144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

Ockenden Dairy Golden Guernsey Milk 117 DUNNING AVENUE *Auburn's Finest Dairy Products* PHONE 2969

BAY SHORE

FREEDMAN'S HARDWARE STORE Devoe Paints Wallpaper at Special Prices 7-9-11 West Main Street Phone Bay Shore 720

BAY SHORE—Islip

Islip Coal & Feed Company COAL • COKE FUEL OIL You'll like our weigh. Phones: Bay Shore 1139 Islip 1122

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

START SUCCESS — NOW You may not intend venturing your first "business deal" for years. But you can make a start toward the working-capital fund that will be needed—here! Saving, even slowly, if methodically, steadily adds to that future day's "First Working Capital." You will find we can really help you to Save!

BINGHAMTON SAVINGS BANK Established 1867 Always buy War Savings Bonds and Stamps.

Douglas Coal & Supply Co. Anthracite Coal and Building Supplies Fuel Oil and Soft Coal *Same Coal—Same Mine All the Time* 345 GRAND AVE., JOHNSON CITY, N. Y. PHONE 72349

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS • Grade A Milk • Grade A Guernsey Milk • Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs • Cloverdale Ice Cream Phone Binz 2-5361 End. 1002 Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc. We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

V . . . — SPA 32 MAIN STREET SUNDAY DINNERS Chicken or Turkey Good Food — Popular Prices

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc. Diamonds Watches Silverware 82 Court Street REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Highschool Hangout McLean's Highschool Hangout is the sensation of the season in the lives of Binghamton high school girls. Your daughter of high-school age will be making it her "off hours" headquarters, so tell her about it now. (Fourth Floor) McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours Daily. Telephone Bronxville 3-3831. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOBLIN'S for Electrical Appliances, Ranges, Wall Paper, Paints and Hardware 94 Kraft Avenue

Kenwood Blankets *Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.* The Little Shoppe INCORPORATED 100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-2382

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — BRONXVILLE (Continued)

SPENCER'S *Individual Shop of Exclusive Apparel and Accessories* *The New Suits for Spring* Dressmaker and Tailored Types 69 PONDFIELD ROAD

Matrix Shoes Phoenix Hose Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop 101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

MEHRLUST'S GIRDLES HOSIERY LINGERIE 64 Pondfield Road BR. 2-1200

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY IT'S FLOWERS BY THE NOSEGAY 65 Pondfield Road *We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere*

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Drive In and Save On LAUNDRY—CLEANING at BRACE-McGUIRE CLEANERS • LAUNDERERS 4 STORES • 3130 Main at Custer • 40 High, Near Main • 304 Elmwood, Near Summer • Parkridge, Corner Kensington PHONE GArfield 0078

Balls—Clubs—Bags JERRY DIEFENDERFER'S GOLF SHOP Lancaster Country Club, Lancaster, N. Y. Anything in Golf Equipment—Lessons by Appointment. Phone Lancaster 857. Write for prices on Equipment.

GRANT 3365 CENTRAL DRY CLEANING COLD STORAGE VAULTS West Utica Street, Near Delaware

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS *Dressmaking* Remodeling, Restyling, Relining *Prices Reasonable* 42 West Chippewa St. Cleveland 8335

PHONE LIN. 5410

Looking for Freedom from Hair Care? A soft "Thermique" permanent and a becoming hair-cut will make you look your best The Dawn Beauty Shoppe Gates Circle Apts., 1306 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

WIESE, *Florist* *Flowers for Everybody* F. T. D. MEMBER 206 Washington Market Buffalo, N. Y.

FLOWERS *With Prompt and Efficient Service* COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310

PRINTING LETTER PRESS PHOTO OFFSET RELIEF PROCESS Great Lakes Press 37 Franklin St. LA. 7814 Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY Try Our GUERNSEY JERSEY MILK and CREAM Butter Buttermilk Creamed Cottage Cheese Serving Buffalo and Kenmore Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc. Cedarhurst Woodmere Far Rockaway

FLUSHING

SHELL SUPER SHELL and the NEW GOLDEN SHELL MOTOR OIL Brothers Service Station 43-45 MAIN STREET FL. 9-9184

"Just Around the Corner From Main Street" Let THE ORIOLE GIFT SHOP (Isabel Roberts) SOLVE YOUR GIFT PROBLEM Decorative Accessories Occasional Furniture Lamps and a wide variety of small articles 137-10 Northern Blvd. FLushing 9-2900 Next to Quaker Meeting House

Sieger's Open Shop Bakery Special attention given to Holidays, Weddings, Clubs or Teas at Home BUY SIEGER'S AND YOU BUY THE BEST 160-22 Northern Blvd. FL. 9-4602

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

FLUSHING
(Continued from previous page)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-8446. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARTHUR BERGER CLEANERS Inc.
N. ROSS Manager
FL. 9-0092
Dyeing—Tailoring—Valet Service
FUR CLEANING & REPAIRING, WEAVING
Northern Blvd. at 163rd Street

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-8555

FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
HARDWARE and HOUSEFURNISHINGS
150-34 14th Avenue Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We are opening our new store on March 19th

Come visit us. We're sure you will enjoy seeing how we've arranged our stock of fine men's wear at our new location.

things men like

We put especial emphasis on Hickey-Freeman, Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts, and Florsheim Shoes, and are definitely proud of our stocks of neckwear, gloves, hose, handkerchiefs, pajamas, robes and slippers.

FRANK H. DUNSTATTER, Inc.
106-15 Continental Avenue
FOREST HILLS
116-11 Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill

Town House
Furniture Inc.
Slip Covers
Draperies
Re-upholstering
BOULEVARD 8-3430
Queens Boulevard at 76th Avenue

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5560

Shelbourne Garage
Storage, Greasing, Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

ESSO
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1218—1239

JOSEPH GRAU
JEWELER—Est. 1922
JEWELRY — WATCHES
SILVERWARE — ENGRAVING
71-13 Austin St. Bo. 8-1288

FOREST HILLS
Rego Park

BAUER'S Radio SERVICE
"Rego's Oldest Radio Service"
Expert Repairs on All Home and Auto Radios
63-52 Booth Street, Off 63rd Drive
Havemeyer 3-8530

FREEPORT

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
28 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2820
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

KAYLE HAT SHOPPE
Hats Made to Order
46 West Merrick Road
FREEPORT, N. Y.

VIEBROCK'S
40 SO. MAIN ST. TEL. FREE. 4230
Luncheon and Soda Fountain Service
Delicious Salads and Sandwiches
Finest Confections

MIDDENDORF BROS.
Storage Warehouse
Moving, Packing, Crating
272-274 No. Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.
Established 1917 Phone Freeport 0010

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
See
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 North Main St. Phone 3040

Complete Line
Electrical Fixtures
and Home Appliances
P. E. CONOVER
21 South Main Street P.3968

Armstrong's
LINOLEUM
plus
Expert Installation
ARGERSINGER'S

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hempstead 8346-J. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS
INC.
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hikey - Freeman
Stein - Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

H. BLUMBERG & SONS
Inc.
Garden Tools—Fertilizer
Lawn Seed—Fencing
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

LYONS & PETZINER
Fully Equipped Drug Store
CHRISTMAS CANDIES
EXQUISITE TOILETRIES
308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317

GLASS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMING
For All Purposes
HEMPSTEAD GLASS CO.
305 Front Street Hempstead 1034

HALLERON'S
Tools—Hardware—Glass
Wallpaper—Paints
7 S. Franklin St. Tel. Hemp. 1717
Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*

SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET

-ON-
LONG ISLAND
It's
ALBERT'S
for
Quality Furniture
367 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 3011 Hempstead 4343
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

NEW YORK

ITHACA

A Breath of Spring
in the new Cream and Solid Colognes
by Lucien Lelong
Balalaika, Tailspin, Indiscrete,
Opening Night, Sirocco
$1.38 to $4.95
including tax
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.
Jewelers
PHONE 2217 136 E. STATE ST.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone HA 4-3000. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700
Established 1895
LENIHAN Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 9-4338

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-18 82ND STREET Hav 4-0422

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
8101A 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8068

BALDWIN'S FOOD MARKET, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food, Groceries and Vegetables
DELIVERY SERVICE
84-03 Northern Blvd. NE 9-6731, 6732, 6733

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
95-08 63RD DRIVE, REGO PARK

The Open Window
LUNCHEON DINNER
Closed on Mondays
OLIVE WALSH, *President*
79-09 Roosevelt Ave. HA. 9-9395

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
Payment over 12 months
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

KENMORE

GLAD RAGS
'for the woman who cares'
Ladies' Wearing Apparel
Dresses, Hosiery, Lingerie and Sportswear.
2864 DELAWARE AVENUE DEL. 8720

DEL-MOR FLOWER SHOP
3189 DELAWARE AVE. DE. 9170
A full line of exclusive gift pottery, cut flowers, corsages, special Holiday table arrangements.

Macloth & Hulert Jewelers
DIAMONDS SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Avenue De. 3604

KRAUS INC.
Better Men's Wear
Newest in SPRING APPAREL
for Man and Boy

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 21

Tel. Larchmont 2-0156
Larchmont Centre Tailors
CLEANERS — FURRIERS
Rothblatt & Stern, Inc.
1929 PALMER AVENUE

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

LYNBROOK

Theatre Beauty Shoppe

Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches
341 Merrick Road
Lynbrook 2245

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White Ash Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

Home Cooked Foods
Fresh Vegetables
at
ANDERSON'S
Fountain and Restaurant
Sunrise Highway and Atlantic Av. Lyn. 4827

LYNBROOK—Malverne

VARNIESHOP
SPRING • DRESSES
One and two pieces in print, pastels and navies, from $8.98 to $16.50.
Open Friday and Saturday evenings to 9 P. M.
302 Hempstead Avenue, Malverne

MAMARONECK

Ditman's
Smart Corsetry
Skillful Fitting
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
232 Mamaroneck Avenue

Tel. Mamaroneck 1280
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
COAL—FUEL OIL—HARDWARE
BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINTS—WALL PAPER—LUMBER
161 East Post Road

CAPPUS
Pharmacy
Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein Revlon, Old Spice, Chanel, Coty Lentheric, Matchabelli
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

MANHASSET

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 Sales • And • Service 4
Telephone Manhasset

Wright Hardware
MANHASSET
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WELCOME SPRING
with one of our lovely new
HATS
Moderately Priced
GRAY HAT SHOPPES
42 FOURTH AVENUE

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

COATS SUITS DRESSES
PEGGY
FROCKS
All Sizes 9-20, 10-44
Moderate Prices, 4.99 up
16 South Fourth Avenue

DAVE WEISBERGER, Inc.
We Carry
MATRIX TRUARCH COLLEGEBRED
SHOES
FLORSHEIM and KENMORE for Men
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
Branch 1012 Westchester Avenue, Bronx

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
10 N. Second Avenue
Mt. V. 9-3070 9235

FRED C, ROSCHER
Stationery
Greeting Cards
Corona Typewriters
19 FOURTH AVENUE

Cor. Grand and Locust Street
Fleetwood, N. Y.
Next to A&P Super Market MO 8-1890

ALEXANDER
The HAIRDRESSER
Open Evenings Until 9 P. M.

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. Third Ave., Mt. Vernon
Mo 3-3334 Fa 4-2943 NE 2-1412

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Cotton Classics for Spring
from 3.98
Sizes 9-17 12-42
They all launder beautifully.
Dorothy Stein
24 FOURTH AVENUE

Add new charm to your home with Custom Tailored Slip Covers or Reupholstering
The cost is small.
RELIABLE SILK STORE
63 FOURTH AVENUE

NEWBURGH

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone New Rochelle 2-4453. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. ex. Sat and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WATCH and JEWELRY REPAIRS
D. W. SIMPSON
Jeweler
496 Main St. New Rochelle 2-2379

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

ARTHUR F. OLSEN, PIANOS, Inc.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.

"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
490 MAIN STREET

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
562 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
Expert Corset Fitters . . .
No Charge for Alterations
SEE OUR NEW SPRING
Sportswear . . Dresses . . Suits
Gloves . . Hosiery
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SOMERS & CONZEN COAL CORP.
756 3rd AVE. 64th & 7th AVE.
SO. 8-3700 SH. RD. 8-7878
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners
—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr Brooklyn Edison

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist

SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Borough of Manhattan
Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
145 Columbus Ave., New York City
ENdicott 2-3791-2
94A Montague St., Brooklyn
Main 4-0903-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled

Crossword Quiz Answers

W	E	N	O	N	A	H
A	M	A	▨	I	▨	A
T	U	N	▨	P	S	I
E	▨	C	U	P	I	D
R	A	Y	▨	O	R	E
S	U	S	A	N	▨	E
▨	G	▨	S	▨	F	▨
H	▨	W	H	A	L	E
E	R	A	▨	V	A	T
M	A	L	T	A	▨	U
A	N	T	▨	L	I	D
N	▨	E	O	N	E	▨
S	A	R	O	N	G	S

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Manhattan
(Continued)

RE 2-5498 Estab. 1887
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Eva's Gown Shop
345 WEST 57TH ST.
Between 8th and 9th
Circle 5-7470 Hours 10—10

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

HUGUENOT PARK

COAL and COKE
Colonial Red Ash Coal
Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke
A. GILMOUR Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

NEW DORP

Koch Hall Paint Co.
16-18 New Dorp Lane
Phone Don. Hills 6-0328
Wallpaper
Window Shades
Paints

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor Sts., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave.
Port Richmond

NIAGARA FALLS

BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE
1809 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.
Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop
TELEPHONE 1175

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Spring Flowers, Corsages, Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 9-3389 211 WOLF'S LANE

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

Burgh & McHugh
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Plumbing and Heating
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

POUGHKEEPSIE

Call Lucy Luckey
2500

When you're in a hurry and don't have time to come to Luckey's . . . it's a saving of time, gas and tires.
Also for your convenience is our
Open House Every Friday to 9 P. M.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

Delicious Pies
Our Fresh Fruit Pies and Pastries will add an appeal to your limited menus.
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street Phone 3503

VICTORY GARDENS are essential this year. We have all of the BEST necessities for gardening success!!

SALTFORD
18 Cannon St. Phone 538

VAN DYK
H. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
166 Main Street Phone 3528-W

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

HARRYS
Fashions for Young Folks
252-254 Main Street

Smart New Fashions for Boys and Girls of All Ages
New Spring Styles
All Wool Coats, Suits
Junior, Miss and Women's Sizes
SPORTSWEAR, ACCESSORIES
BAUER'S 260 Main St.

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
"Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere"

QUEENS VILLAGE

FAYS
Scientific Corseting
HOSIERY GLOVES
LINGERIE SPORTSWEAR
216-13 JAMAICA AVENUE

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-8183, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 22 Years Virginia 9-8274
TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose
—Mallory Hats—
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA and MYRTLE AVENUES

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

Doctrow's
Corsets Sportswear
Lingerie
115-01 Jamaica Avenue Vi. 9-5440

Henry B. Muller
Custom Tailoring
Repairing, Relining, Remodeling of Ladies' and Men's Garments
Dry Cleaning — Pressing
9179 111TH ST., NEAR ATLANTIC AVE.
Virginia 9-1426 Established 1910

C. FRANCIS JOHANSEN
SKILLFUL
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NEW YORK
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Please come in and see them
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459 SOUTH BROADWAY

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

Although there is no government ban on trading in stamps of Spain or Finland, as there is concerning stamps of the Axis powers, few new issues for Spain or Finland turn up in the United States, for obvious reasons.

One of these rarities is a postal tax stamp issued by Spain, a large oblong with value of 10 cents, now necessary on every letter mailed in Spain. As a collector's item it has an honest value of about two cents, but the law of supply and demand might make quite a difference. Proceeds of the stamp sale go to the nation's fund for combating tuberculosis. The design shows two doves, and the stamp is in dull salmon.

Still another war-size South African stamp, a one-shilling brown, is reported by J. & H. Stolow, New York wholesalers. The design shows two army tanks. These stamps are oblongs, about one-half inch by one inch, and are rouletted in up-and-down pairs. Lettering is in both English and Afrikaans.

An interesting new series of Peruvian stamps is reported by Scott Stamp & Coin Co. There are 12 values of varying designs, both oblongs and verticals. Unfortunately the lettering is difficult to read on many of the stamps. Values are: Two-cent crimson, picturing Francisco Pizarro and Francisco de Orellana, conquistadors; 4-c slate, Orellana; 10-c yellow-brown, Pizarro; 15-c, map of Amazon in violet-blue; 20-c, Pizarro in yellow-olive; 25-c dull orange, scene showing discovery of the Amazon; 30-c deep magenta, Orellana; 50-c blue-green, same as 15; 70-c violet, same as 2; 80-c light blue, same as 20; 1-sol chocolate, same as 25, and 5-sol black, same as 10.

Caption Contest

Monitor Camera Club from Mary B. Hopkins, Randolph, Wis.

The following are the ten best captions sent in for the Camera Club picture published on March 4:

"Open House"
Jewel Mae Helton, Louisville, Ky.; Nelle H. Hall, Boston; L. Evelyn Sorensen, Omaha, Neb.

"The House with Nobody in It"
Eldora Joy Clausen, Roundup, Mont.; Helen T. Loomis, Freehold, N. J.

"Bleak House"
Rose A. Kuhn, Edward H. Zoeller, Chicago; Mabel Bucknam, Brookline, Mass.; Mrs. Wm. J. Hayes, Minneapolis; Grace A. Weller, Kenmore, N. Y.; Dorothea Sparks, St. James, L. I., N. Y.; J. M. Seese, Strasbur, Ohio.

"The House Forlorn"
Evelyn S. Lindblad, Ashland, Mass.

"Why Cumbereth It the Ground?"
Elizabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn.

"A House but Not a Home"
Isabella Notchkiss, Fox Lake, Wis.

"Annie Doesn't Live Here Any More"
Karin Johanson, Hyde Park, Mass.

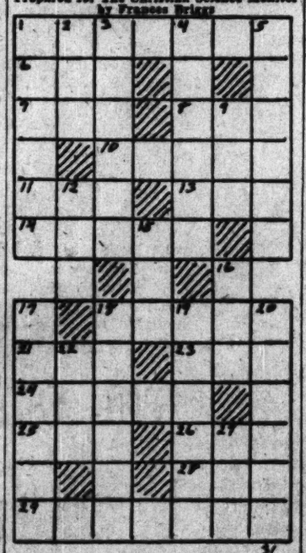
"A Silent Sentinel of the Wild"
Benj. Goldin, New York; Ellen Holmes, Woodmere, N. Y.

"Far From the Madding Crowd"
Ada Norris, Cockeysville, Md.

"Moonlight Silhouette"
Sgt. Walfrid E. Johanson, Camp Rucker, Ala.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who was Hiawatha's mother?
6—Candlenut tree.
7—Large cask is what?
8—What is 23rd letter of Greek alphabet?
10—What god is often represented on a valentine?
11—What is a marine skate?
13—The beaver is associated with what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
14—What is Miss Nipper's first name in "Dombey and Son"?
16—A bourbeau is what?
21—Epoch.
23—What is a wooden tub in which to wash ores and minerals?
24—What is an island and British possession in the Mediterranean?
25—What insect is very industrious?
26—Cover.
28—How many stars in Chile's flag?
30—What article of dress is associated with Dorothy Lamour (pl.)?

Down
1—Mississippi River is known as the father of what?
2—Australian bird.
3—Who is a feminine character in "Oliver Twist" (pron.)?
4—What is Japanese name for Japan?
5—Lord Byron's "Don Juan," who is "the beauty of the Cyclades"?
9—What is a baronet's title?
12—Sir Walter Scott was born in what month (abbr.)?
15—Kind of tree.
16—What is the Evergiade State (abbr.)?
17—Who wrote poem beginning: "The breaking waves dashed high"?
18—Who is Griselda's husband in Chaucer's "The Clerk's Tale"?
19—What island of medieval romance is sometimes called "island of the blest"?
20—Certain of Chopin's piano compositions are called what?
22—What swiftly.
27—What is the suffix of the present participle?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

Quaint Shops in Eton

An ancient half-timbered building in the main street of Eton, Bucks. The stocks and whipping post used in olden times may be discerned between the shop windows. On the wall is a small shield issued by insurance companies during the 18th century to indicate property covered by their policies.

Did You Ever Wonder

How X Rays Can Be Used in the Grocery Business?

The processors and packers of many types of food products have adopted the X-ray method of inspecting goods. The probing X rays reveal foreign substances, flaws, and hidden qualities (or their lack) which are not apparent to a mere scrutiny of the exterior of the package or product.

Packaged candy, nuts, berries, etc., may be carried along in slow parade on an endless moving belt. As they pass the X-ray machine, their shadowgraph is thrown on a glowing fluorescent screen and alert inspectors can quickly and accurately spot such unwonted and intruding foreign substances as little white pebbles which, it seems, sometimes insist on becoming mixed up with even the best of blanched peanut kernels.

An allied, earlier, and more familiar form of interior inspection of food may be seen in the practice of "candling" eggs by holding the fresh product up in front of a bright light and determining its goodness or badness by the amount of light transmitted.

Ordinary light, however, would not do for similar treatment of such larger items as grapefruit or potatoes. So X-ray inspection of fruits and vegetables may be used to reveal hidden flaws of character or quality which might be quite undetectable from the outward appearance of the object. A potato may, to look at, be as sound as a dollar, but its X-ray image on the fluorescent screen will tell you unerringly whether or not its fine skin hides a black-lined, hollow heart.

Fruit testing by X ray also is very successful, achieving results not previously possible. For example, the X ray can tell whether or not an apple's pleasant exterior conceals a browning of the flesh, a frequent concealed internal defect.

It is reported that the use of X-ray machines to distinguish frozen oranges from good ones, in 1937, saved California orange growers some $10,000,000. Without this test, the whole frost-touched orange crop would have been a total loss.—W. P. Keasbey.

Harmonizers

San Francisco

It was the peak of the evening on a downtown street. The old blind musician was a customary sight to the passing crowd.

Two soldiers, on their way to an evening of pleasure, one with a violin and the other with a guitar and a singing voice, paused to drop a coin in the musician's cup and noted the slim contribution of pennies, nickels and dimes.

"How about a little harmonizing, Pop?" one of them asked. They began to play and sing "Hillbilly Songs" and in a few minutes quite a crowd gathered and the old musician's cup was filled to overflowing, not with nickels and dimes, but quarters, halves, and quite a few dollar bills.

These thoughtful soldiers were identified as Pvt. Julius Jordan, of Tennessee, and the violinist Pvt. Curtis Hannah, of Texas.

Each Morning—

Thank God every morning when you get up that you have something to do that day which must be done whether you like it or not. Being forced to work and forced to do your best, will breed in you temperance and self-control, diligence and strength of will, cheerfulness and content, and a hundred virtues which the idle will never know.—Charles Kingsley.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"They ought to take the scissors away from the Army censor!"

Brevities

Kansas City Star: It would be of great human interest to know just what particular branch of the armed forces has "swallowed up" that individual who used to come whistling across the lawn and all but cave the door in before any of the occupants could get it open, only to be greeted with: "Good morning; I'm working my way through college!"

Brubaker in The New Yorker: The most unpopular piece of literature published this year is Form 1040, by Henry Morgenthau. It is hard to understand and it has a most unhappy ending.

A Verse for Today . . .

And I have been with thee whithersoever thou hast walked.— I Chron. 17:8

Versatile

Ammonia is said to have at least 2,000 industrial uses, many of them in war work.

NEWS ITEM— BOSTON--12-TON LOAD OF PRECIOUS BUTTER ARRIVES HERE FROM OHIO, GUARDED BY POLICE.

JUST MRS. KEENE GETTING HER QUARTER POUND OF BUTTER
A-B GROCERY STORE
NO BUTTER— NO MARGARINE— SO WE USE BUTTERCUPS
THAT'S BULLET-PROOF GLASS TOO, MISTER
HOW MUCH BUTTER
MOMMY, WHAT IS BUTTER?
IT'S A GOLDEN YELLOW FATTY SUBSTANCE FOLKS USED TO SPREAD ON THEIR BREAD
QUALITY MEATS
POULTRY DRESSED TO ORDER
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO CHILDREN
WE WANT YOUR EGGS AND WHAT THEM BOYS
L. F. VAN ZELM
Now— what do you Know about that!

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Raise!!*

By Le Pelley

POP— CONSIDERING YOUR SALARY AND EVERYTHING— WELL— ER— WHAT ABOUT MY ALLOWANCE OF 25 CENTS A WEEK ...
WHAT ABOUT IT ?
DO YOU THINK IT'S ENOUGH ?
WHY, YES— I DO —
YOU DO ??
YES, I DO
Hmm... I GUESS THAT ANSWERS THAT !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Peter's Not Exactly IN the Doghouse—but He's Chained to It!*

By Rodgers

Just as I thought there must have been a reason why that man at the war plant got so excited over the lunch box ol' Peter found yesterday—
For, last night he called at Peter's house and questioned everybody in it—
And this A.M. Peter told me, Mr. Brown, his master's father, had to go to the man's office to answer still more questions—
"And until this is all settled Mr. Brown is making sure I don't get into any more trouble, Peter sighed.
Now— what do you know about that!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Anythow They Can Part Good Friends*

By The Hagers

The Captain wished to see his ship, So we made an inspection trip.
The bo'sun spoke no English, and Of Spanish Bill had no command.
When, "Adios!" the bo'sun cried, "Well, so-long, shipmate," Bill replied.
"You've made some progress, Bill," said I. "At least you two can say 'good-bye'."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Lowering a Hurdle to Peace

When the shooting is over, when the bells have all been rung—will Americans hold on to the victory as their boys have held Guadalcanal? Or will they let it slip away, opportunity by opportunity, until at the end of another twenty years another Pearl Harbor wakes them up some Sunday morning? Will they, having defeated the enemies of freedom and peace by the tens of millions, at last surrender these objectives to "a little group of willful men"?

When you ask an American questions like these, he may say, "Well, what can I do about it?" Naturally he alone cannot insure world peace. But now and then he can help with the job of making it more secure. Part of that task, in which he must share, is to free his own nation of obsolete technicalities which hinder its constructive leadership in world affairs.

Back of the drafting of the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution to put the Senate on record as to postwar aims, is the fact that "The whole world and our Allies know that it is this United States Senate which will finally decide what will be the foreign policy of our country when the war ends." These are Senator Ball's words. But this, as Senator Ball and others recognize, is only part of the reason for uncertainty.

The great voice of America, which could not be muted by any other nation on earth, is yet strangely faltering in world councils because of an antiquated rule which requires the Senate to ratify treaties by a two-thirds majority. The effect of this rule on American foreign policy is only part of a story that Americans must understand if they are to secure peace for their nation. Its effect on the foreign policies of other nations is likewise profound. The over-all result of the rule is timidity on the part of friendly Governments upon whose boldness Europe's peace—and therefore America's—depends. For example, Britain is reluctant to make commitments for the peace of Europe without being assured of American support in carrying out these commitments.

That the effect of this rule is appreciated by legislators familiar with it is clear. In both the Senate and the House of Representatives proposals have been introduced to alter it. The remedy is a Constitutional amendment. This should provide for ratification of treaties by a simple majority of the Senate, or by a majority of both houses. Such a reform would make more certain a true representation of the people's wishes than was reflected in the Senate at the close of World War One.

There was no doubt of the American people's desire to participate in collective security at the close of World War One. Even as late as 1920 the demand for participation was strong enough to cause the Republicans to recognize it in their platform. But because of the two-thirds rule, a few members of the Upper House were able to deprive the League of Nations of American support and thus help to set the course of history once more toward war.

The need for a change in the two-thirds rule on ratification of treaties is one which concerns every American whose home has been touched by this war or whose children will be old enough for military service in another twenty years. If Americans feel this concern and let their legislators know of it, they may obtain increased assurance that the voice of America after this war will become decisively the voice of peace and security.

Postal Wage Increases

Having gone for 17 years without pay increases, Uncle Sam's postal workers are at last about to be remembered, say reports from Washington. It is high time.

The wage scales of the middle 1920's have little relation to the living costs of today. The work of the postal system, including the faithful carriers, is efficiently and reliably done and is of the utmost importance to the social and business intercourse of the Nation. The workers deserve fair remuneration.

That they were not taken care of before this largely results from the fact that during the depression civil service tended to offset low pay. The situation today is far different, and low wages and inflated living costs are reputedly working real hardship on many such workers.

The legislation, now in Congress, should receive final approval at once, and should be made effective by the President as early as possible.

"A" Primer

For want of fuel, United States motorized equipment on the North African front could be immobilized and the battle lost. Without enough gas for use in spring plowing and planting, crops would be reduced and food be scarcer. Unless fuel is stored in the East in advance, many homes will be cold next winter.

So—it is patriotic A-card holders on the "East Coast Front" who are being asked to go without the gas, and cheerfully accept the latest OPA ruling cutting coupon values in half.

Some automobile drivers have not as yet learned these A-B-C's of the gas situation, and abuse of their ration privileges has contributed to the necessity for additional curtailment. It is just, therefore, that others, who self-sacrificingly asked for A cards rather than B or C, and yet have legitimate driving needs, are to be rewarded by the granting of supplemental allowances where warranted.

Home front lessons are not too hard as yet, but they could be if we failed to grasp the fundamentals and to govern ourselves accordingly.

Unity vs. the U-Boat

If co-ordination of American-British-Canadian efforts against the Nazi submarine campaign does not evoke cheers from the ignorant bystander, it is because in his innocence he had long taken co-ordination for granted.

With shipping at once the crucial and the weakest link in United Nations strategy, the realization that only now are steps being taken to marshal the great sea power of Britain and America in a unified attack on the submarine inspires sober reflections. It will cause many to check-rein their runaway hopes for an all-out offensive against the Axis, since ability to maintain an invasion of the Continent is related to mastery of the U-boat threat.

Indications of heavy shipping losses in the Atlantic, and reports that the Nazis are still building submarines faster than they can be sunk, makes the program for co-ordinated warfare against them look less like an imaginative choice than a grim and tardily recognized necessity. But the layman is not in the best position to judge on these matters. He has little concept of the complex and extensive problems confronting naval leaders in policing the waters of most of the globe.

After all, the best answer to the question why this co-ordination was not worked out sooner will be made in the results it produces now that it has been worked out. The United Nations have all along been surprised by two aspects of their war effort: (1) what they have neglected to do, (2) what they have managed nevertheless to accomplish.

Butter Over Guns

Passage by a two-to-one vote in the United States Senate of the Bankhead Bill to defer the drafting of farmers reflects doubts about size of the Army; but is due primarily to Congressional awareness of the trouble farmers have been having in getting "hands." The stories of dairy cows being slaughtered are shocking to people facing a butter ration. Reports of farmers having to sell out appear well-authenticated.

All this arouses our sympathies for the farmer and our concern about American food supplies. But sympathy is one thing; winning the war may be something else. Concern over food should be concern only as to whether America will be able to keep up efficient nutrition standards at home and supply her allies. It should be tempered by the knowledge that no other nation in the world is so well fed.

We favor deferment of essential farm workers, as a selective service policy. But the Bankhead bill provides for blanket deferment of farmers as a class. This bill could not have gotten to first-base in Congress if the American people were much more than ankle-deep in the war.

The passage of the bill in the Senate has political meanings. This is the first overriding of military leadership by Congress. Significantly it occurred on an issue where the farm bloc could be mustered. It gives sharp warning to the Government that farm interests will push up farm prices even at the risk of sharper inflation. It confirms earlier indications that the farmer-labor combination which gave the Roosevelt Administration much of its strength in the thirties is splitting up. But most seriously it indicates that the full implications of total war have not yet come home to America.

The Bookshelf

Gang Nation of the East

At least two major factors helped America fool herself about Japan. One was the spectacular superficial modernity of that country. The other was the pall of sentiment which hung over everything Japanese. Since Pearl Harbor, millions of people have been trying to adjust their minds to certain essential facts not necessarily in conflict with what was known before, but certainly putting the whole picture of the Japanese nation in new perspective.

A keen observer and a blunt writer is disclosed in Gustav Eckstein's IN PEACE JAPAN BREEDS WAR (New York: Harpers. $2.50). He has a curious, clipped notebook-like style, often devoid of verbs but never incoherent. The effect is that of a seeker for truth who is impatient of flowery devices but intent on putting down his personal experiences with Japan and the Japanese since 1924, together with conclusions.

* * *

Mr. Eckstein thinks the Japanese are "still essentially a clan," with the Restoration functioning as a coalescence of numerous former clans into one large clan preserving its original instincts and worshiping the memory of such heroes as the famed Forty-seven Ronin. Putting the matter more bluntly, and taking note of the historic fact that violence has always been a national mode of settling things (with assassination a sort of equivalent for voting) the author finds that it would be an error to blame the present conflict on any given "small violent clique," "limited band of fanatics" or "gang."

Instead, and looking past superficial appearance, Mr. Eckstein thinks that "it was a gang nation that went to war," in accordance with a long-established plan in which such indicators as the Tanaka Memorial are relatively trivial except as a guide to "a nation-wide, history-long scheme."

* * *

Finally, this leads to a search for the center of power in such a gang nation, and here, because the urge toward domination of others is so much a national policy, the author admits himself stumped for the present. Wherever the foreigner is concerned, he says, the Japanese minds move together; the nightly talk and the daily prayers of millions are concentrated on Japan, not mankind—a solitary manifestation unique among nations.

Thus: "I am afraid it will be only after we have forced and wooed Japan out into the world, not by a war alone but by long years of intelligent peace, that we shall be able to place the center of Japan's power at a tangible responsible point, where we can negotiate with it, talk with it, meet it in conference, compel it to compel its leaders—and its people—to consider the needs of the entire world."

Until then, Mr. Eckstein feels, not only will Japan "in peace breed war" but any conflict may end in a defeat Japan will accept with relative readiness if in some way it paves the way toward a subsequent aggression. This seems a hard fact indeed, but the author makes out a good case for recognizing and striving to deal with it. R. G.

Our Readers Say—

World Citizenship

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an article in The Christian Science Monitor under caption, The Country Speaks, there appeared this paragraph: "The most recent indication of this is had in the second survey of American public opinion on postwar reconstruction in the current issue of Foreign Policy Reports, which finds that although residents of the West Coast, the Rocky Mountain area, and up-State New York are determined to win the war, they have no well-defined thoughts on how the world should be organized for peace."

We resent this, for the people of our Rocky Mountain area have been working for some long time on objectives for bringing to pass a better world order. We have a number of organizations working in addition to this one. The World Citizenship Movement's members have taken the following pledge: "Believing that world citizenship is an indispensable basis for the effective organization of a better world order according to the principles of freedom, democracy, justice, peace and co-operation, and that I shall be a better national and local citizen by recognizing that I am also a world citizen, I hereby enroll in the World Citizenship Movement."

Denver, Colo. ELIZABETH QUEREAU
Secretary, Denver Chapter

"Quality Not Quantity"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I heartily agree with your editorial "Quality not Quantity," in regard to dispensing with the double feature program in cinemas for the duration. Often I have come out in the middle of a program rather than have the enjoyment of a good film spoiled by the second picture, in spite of the feeling of not having had my money's worth. If one stays and has one's money's worth, there is a sense of waste of time. Why not, as your editorial suggests, cut out the second picture, and charge less for the program?

The same idea might be applied to restaurant meals nowadays. So many restaurants have dispensed with "à la carte" and only serve a set lunch, which consists of soup, entree, or fish, and two vegetables, sweet and coffee at a set price—quite high enough, too. So many people would be content with the two middle courses only. Why not omit soup and coffee courses for those who do not want them, and serve a two-course lunch at a reasonable price?

Leeds, England. MARION W. HOCKNEY

Not Restricted

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"1 qt. of cream, 1 doz. eggs, 1 lb. butter, mix well." Cook books are old-fashioned. All little gadgets out for the duration. Canned goods rationed. Instead of crossword puzzles of a few years ago, we have Book No. 2 to work on now. But how grateful we are that courage, faith, and hope are not restricted. We are free to pass on good thoughts to our neighbors and share our weapons of love, joy and gratitude.

Santa Maria, Calif. E. B.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Glued On?

To the Folks at Home

(From a San Francisco sailor)

We have been plenty active and I might say with a bit of pride that our old cruiser is making a name for herself in a task force where every ship is a famous one. We have had quite a bit of watchful guidance; in fact, it almost seems a miracle that we are still afloat, after having ventured into the very jaws of hell and walked away, unhurt. When we were out before I saw you this last time, I felt a little shaky on at least two occasions, but now I look forward to each contact with the enemy, perhaps because it gives me a chance to prove all I have been learning in the last few years. . . . I feel that I still have plenty ahead of me, but yet I am not afraid to offer my life in the defense of that way of living which I think is the best.

Mother sent me an article which told of the experiences of a British officer who had been torpedoed several times. I read it and thought about it before we went into action, and was greatly comforted by realizing that I had a stronger life-preserver than that man-made one we are compelled to carry while at sea. BILL

(From Don Polymeros, an Air Force Pilot from Minnesota)

I don't know how much longer I'll be here at this field, but you will know when I start writing from my destination. We have our own plane now (Bomber B26), and it's all ours. It costs over a third of a million dollars, and it's a beauty, and fast as lightning. I wish you could see it. We haven't named it yet. We are having all our names painted on the fuselage.

Now I want you folks to remember something. Whatever you do, don't worry about me as I commence my forthcoming venture. Worry is absolutely, the most uncommendable, foolish thing. It gets you absolutely nowhere. You know well that I'll be perfectly all right whatever I do, or wherever I go. I am protected by an indestructible shield, the shield of God. Fighting the evil of worry within yourselves is going to be much harder on you than meeting the enemy on the battlefield. Being in the Army is an adventure I wouldn't trade for $100,000, and I mean it. . . .

The sooner we get there the sooner we'll be together again. DON
Baer Field, Indiana

(From Corp. Chalmer V. Cooper, an Iowa soldier, in India)

Since writing you last, I have been moved to a new location, very much in contrast with my former one. Here the scenery is magnificent—mountainous and jungle-like. Vegetation of all kinds is abundant and continues green and fresh in spite of the season. The weather is warm during the daytime but cools off considerably after sundown. We've added a fireplace (such as it is) to our grass and bamboo hut.

We've been learning from the natives in these parts. In many instances, they are very ingenious craftsmen, considering the tools and materials that are available to them. Bamboo is used very extensively and is in most cases easily adapted to its uses, which includes everything from kitchen utensils and water jugs to woven floor mats and wall surfaces. As I write I am sitting here at a bamboo table which a couple of coolies (I hired them at eight annas a day) and myself constructed. It is out of doors and commands quite a view of the valley and neighboring ranges and serves not only as a writing desk but also as a dinner table.

Only a few hours ago it was the scene of our Christmas dinner, which featured fried chicken plus trimmings. Perhaps the Christmas tree is worthy of mention since it lends the holiday atmosphere to the scene. 'Tis only a little pine, but it boasts considerable adornment, including oranges, bananas, pine cones, and a variety of flowers and berries fresh from the jungle. One of the Christian natives helped in concocting the masterpiece, and it is one of the things I'll always associate with this different though enjoyable holiday. C. V. C.

(From Pfc. Julius Sprechman, a California Soldier Overseas)

I thought today to write of the stars I watched one night last week. They looked much like pearls scattered from a broken necklace. You think what a wonderful pendant they would make, strung together with a string of moonbeam. You say to yourself, "I will bring this home to my mother." It is as if a gem-merchant has spread all his jewels before me, saying: "These are my most precious jewels." And I have a hard time choosing the best ones.

Mirror of World Opinion

London's Little America

Englishmen still call it Grosvenor Square, but to the growing colony of Americans in London the spacious centre of residential Mayfair has been in turn Roosevelt Square and Washington Square and is now "Eisenhower Platz," to which leads "Eisenhower Strasse" (or Grosvenor Street).

"Eisenhower Platz" is the heart of a square mile or so of London called "Little America" by its new residents. . . .

It is a matter of speculation whether the English are becoming Americanized or the Americans Anglicized in "Little America."

We are said to chew gum, go to "movies" instead of cinemas, and have adopted, "You ain't kidding," as a phrase during the last few months. But the Americans now stand in "queues" instead of "lines," travel by "underground" instead of "subway," offer "fags" instead of "cigarettes," and indulge in "leg-pulling."

In summer they showed us baseball, and now in winter they are admiring our knowledge of "jive," which for the uninitiated should be explained as the successor of "swing," only hotter. "I've got spurs that jingle, jangle, jingle" is as popular here as in America, and the visitors say we play it well. They like listening to our Hyde Park orators. Londoners have most admired the easy nonchalance with which new residents of Mayfair have sprawled on porches and brought Main Street to our own doorstep.—*Manchester Guardian.*

The Wide Horizon

Cathedrals and Blockbusters

By Sydney A. Clark

"Fortresses Over Amiens."
"American Fliers Pound Rouen!"
"R. A. F. Smashes Milan."

So go the headlines in daily succession, and anyone who has studied the cathedrals of Europe and the mellow and lovable cities which they center must wince at each. But Americans and Britons and their allies-in-exile should take honest pride in the fact, now established beyond question, that United Nations bombardiers make every possible effort to avoid demolishing these architectural monuments. There have even been occasions when important military objectives have been spared lest a "blockbuster" hit a cathedral.

The contrast between the German attitude toward English cathedrals and the United Nations attitude toward continental cathedrals has been the contrast between the Nazi spirit and the democratic spirit. The record is spread out for all free men to read and it cannot be much altered by the cleverest tricks in Goebbels's kit. The most conspicuous case in point (though there are many others quite as definite) remains the case of Cologne and Canterbury.

* * *

Cologne is a military objective of the first magnitude and as thousands of Americans recall from personal observation its famous cathedral is adjacent to some of the most obvious targets such as the main railway station and the great bridge across the Rhine. After last Autumn's raid, by the R. A. F., photographs revealed that the cathedral remained intact—as did the adjoining station and the bridge. But the Nazis, crying that their famous cathedral city had been "desecrated," promptly attacked Canterbury and wrought terrible damage to the cathedral of the "primate of all England." Every educated German above the fanatical age of the Hitler Jugend must have known that Canterbury has about as much military importance as Oberammergau!

If these words of mine should chance to reach the eyes of any American bombardiers whose duty it is to attack the cities of northern France, I beg that they will give an extra look through their precision bombsights before unloading destruction. I speak as one who spent a year studying, with affectionate admiration, the cathedral cities of France. With the exception of some of the coastal cities (Boulogne, Dieppe, Brest, Lorient, Saint-Nazaire) and a few of the industrial cities like Lille, almost every target you will be called upon to "blast" will be a true cathedral town which for centuries was the very center of life for all who dwelt within leagues of it. Consider two examples headlined at the top of this article:

Amiens, which you must attack because it is a vital rail center for the Nazis, possesses the largest cathedral in France, one of the finest Gothic structures in all Europe. Clovis was crowned here and Peter the Hermit preached the First Crusade here.

Rouen, another rail center, is so teeming with great churches and immense historical associations that Frenchmen call it *la ville complète.* Rollo the Norman established his dukedom here; the heart of Richard the Lion-Hearted lies in the cathedral; Joan of Arc was burned at the stake on the Vieux Marché—and these are but three conspicuous examples from dozens of such associations. Architecturally Rouen, or what is left of it, is a standing museum of the past. The "Butter Tower" of Rouen's cathedral has been the delight of artists for more than five centuries. The Tower of Rouen's Church of Saint-Ouen is commonly called the "Crown of Normandy," and has been the inspiration of a score of newer towers in Europe and America. The Bok Tower in Florida and the Harkness Tower of Yale University are the most familiar examples.

* * *

You must interrupt me, fortress-fliers, to tune up your motors and be off, but sometime when you have a few minutes between flights let me tell you about Abbeville and Le Mans, about Bayeux and Coutances and William the Conqueror's Caen and incomparable Chartres, where Nazi planes rise from a great air field only a mile from the cathedral's

. . . vast repose,
Silent and gray as forest-leaguered cliff
Left inland by the ocean's slow retreat.

The words are Lowell's. Notre-Dame de Chartres is the treasure of France and of the world. Look well, bold bombardiers.

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